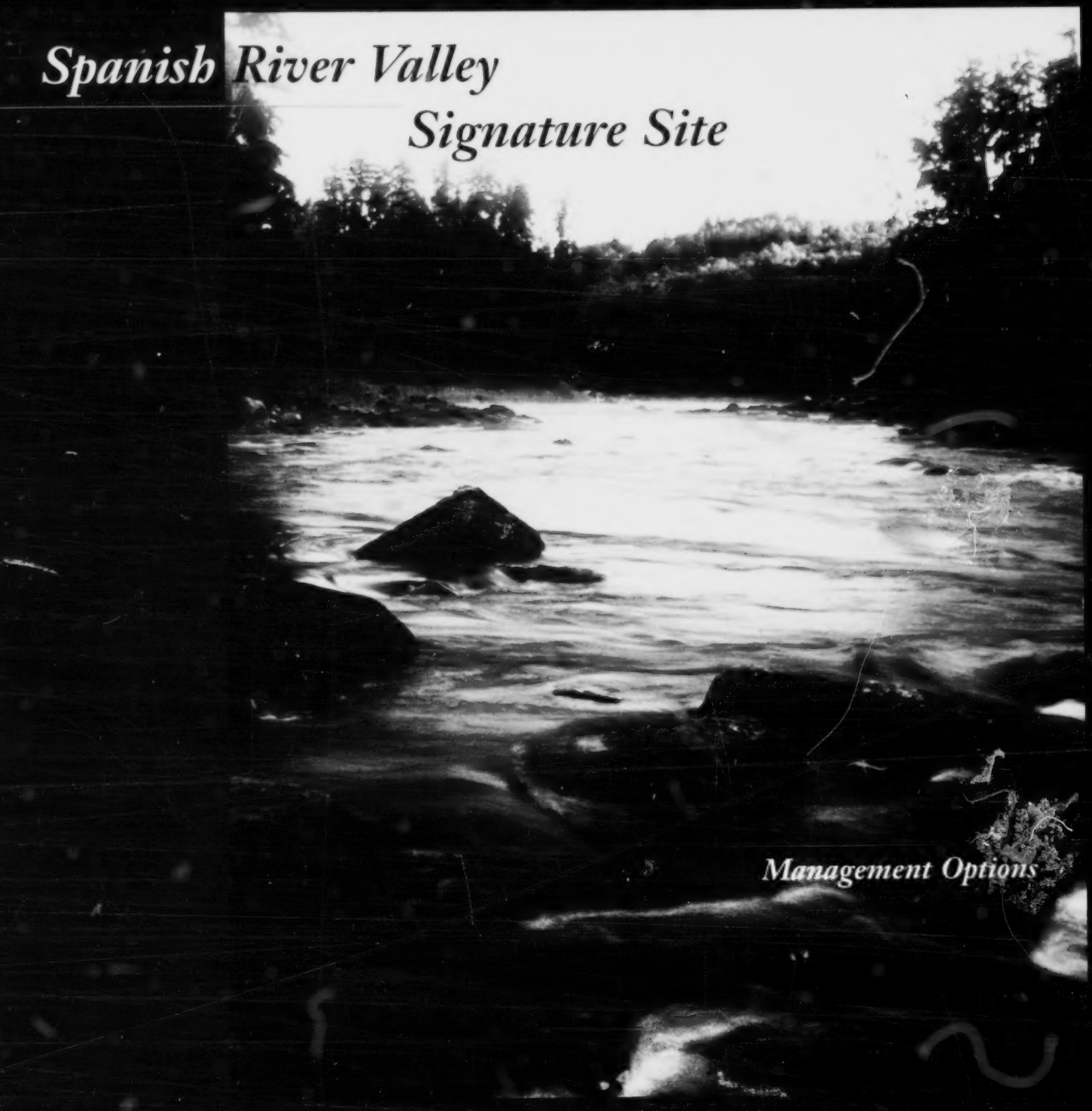
Ontario

Spanish River Valley Signature Site



Management Options

Summer 2004

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Printed in Ontario, Canada

This publication may be obtained on-line at www.ontarioslivinglegacy.com or from the address noted below.

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51898
1.0k P.R. 16 08 04
ISBN - 0-7794-6510-5

Le résumé de cette publication est disponible en français.

104-07501/

Summer, 2004

Dear Sir/ Madam:

The Ministry of Natural Resources is preparing a strategy for the Spanish River Valley Signature Site. As part of the planning process, we are pleased to present the **Spanish River Valley Management Options.**

This document identifies issues and presents options for the management of Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks and three Enhanced Management Areas – Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA, Acheson Lake EMA and Swann Lake EMA.

We invite you to review and comment on this document. All comments will become part of the public record for the duration of the planning process. Comments will be made available for public review upon request, unless privacy is requested, pursuant to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. If you require that your name not be made public, please indicate this in your response. Remarks or requests for additional information should be submitted to the attention of:

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Your comments will be carefully considered during the preparation of the Preliminary Strategy.

Yours truly,

A. Ireland Smith

Adair Ireland Smith
Managing Director
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Northeast Region – MNR

Spanish River Valley Signature Site

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Spanish River Valley Signature Site

1.0 Introduction

The Spanish River Valley Signature Site is an exciting new protected area occupying almost 100,000 hectares and is comprised of two provincial parks and three enhanced management areas (EMA).

They are:

- Spanish River Provincial Park (Waterway class)
- Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park (Natural Environment class)
- Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA
- Acheson Lake EMA
- Swann Lake EMA

The signature site (See Figure 1), situated approximately 80 kilometres northwest of Sudbury and 100 kilometres southeast of Chapleau, stretches from the headwaters of Biscotasi Lake in the north and includes the East and West branches of the Spanish River, which flow south to Agnew Lake. It is one of nine featured areas within the *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy*, which was released in 1999.

The region is noted for its outstanding scenery, recreational waterways and wildlife habitat. Its range of natural and recreational values, its resource sector, its significant tourism and recreation potential, merits increased planning and management for this featured area.

1.1 Overview

In August 2002, a process was initiated to develop a management strategy for this remarkable area. This was the first step inviting public participation in the development of the strategy. An interim management statement[1] was developed in 2001 to provide interim direction for the provincial parks until the specialized strategy could be completed. The project team established a terms of reference and conducted considerable field and literature research, which culminated in the presentation of a background information report in October 2002. In November 2002, public visioning sessions were held to present information to date, and to discuss possible ideas for the management of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site. During the course of the project, many additional meetings occurred with individuals, groups, stakeholders, communities, citizen's committees and First Nations. These consultations confirmed the public's interest in the management of the Spanish River Valley, as evidenced by the attendance at field meetings and the many comments received thus far.

The collection and analysis of background information and public input brings the project team to the next step in the planning process – the refinement of issues brought forth and the development of options for management of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site. The result is this management options document. The project team must consider all current information, public opinion, provincial policy and legislation in the development of this strategy, while at the same time, remaining true to the project vision:

"On the Canadian landscape, the Spanish River Valley will remain an outstanding semi-remote wilderness. Connected by the crossroads of a significant Aboriginal travel and trade corridor, the Spanish River Valley Signature Site will serve as a model for responsible, balanced development. Remaining true to its environmental, cultural and traditional heritage values, the valley will continue to evoke passion and respect in outdoor enthusiasts for future generations."

[1] An interim management statement is a custodial level of direction intended to guide the management of the provincial parks until such time as the signature site strategy is completed and approved.

The interaction with the public at various meetings allowed the project team to refine the goal presented in the terms of reference and develop clear and well-defined objectives that are measurable and address the issues associated with the management and protection of the valley.

Hence, the purpose of this document is to:

- present to the public the proposed policy direction for the signature site, as specified in the policies and related directives of Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Parks and *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy*
- outline planning options for dealing with significant issues
- identify proposed zoning alternatives within the provincial parks
- identify proposed management direction for the Enhanced Management Areas
- seek and reflect public input to the proposed direction and planning alternatives.

1.2 Resource Characteristics

The scenic Spanish River Valley is comprised of diverse landscapes: rugged granite ridges, forest and wetland communities, navigable rivers and lakes. The area exhibits a variety of significant natural, cultural and recreational features which include a diversity of plant and animal species, old growth red and white pine forest representation, and a unique travel corridor that spans time and purpose. The Spanish River is renowned for its exhilarating canoe route and unique rail access, while Biscotasi Lake offers camping, fishing and wildlife viewing. The focus of the enhanced management areas is the provision of remote recreational opportunities within the context of traditional resource management activities. While there are some road-accessible areas within the signature site, the area is predominantly semi-remote with limited development.

The signature site includes the northeast portion of Biscotasi Lake and the upper portion of the Spanish River (both East and West Branches) to Agnew Lake. It also contains a substantial land base west of Pogamasing Lake to Sinaminda Lake, south to Kennedy Lake and portions of land near Acheson Lake and Kerr Lake.

Refer to the *Spanish River Valley Background Information* for a complete description of the signature site and its values.

1.3 Signature Site Planning Schedule

A strategy is being developed for the Spanish River Valley Signature Site as the managing document for the entire site. Contained in the document would be a park management plan for the regulated provincial parks and management direction for the enhanced management areas.

The planning for the Spanish River Valley Signature Site Strategy was initiated in 2002. Table 1 lists significant milestones that are required to complete the planning process.

Table 1: Spanish River Valley Signature Site Project Products

Invitation To Participate - Approved Terms Of Reference	Completed 2002
Review - Background Information	Completed 2002
Visioning Sessions 1 in Communities	Completed 2002
Review - Management Options	In progress
Visioning Sessions 2 in Communities	In progress
Review - Preliminary Management Strategy	To be determined
Release - Approved Management Strategy	To be determined

Preparation of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site Strategy is the responsibility of a multi-disciplinary team consisting of Ministry of Natural Resources staff from Ontario Parks and the

three participating districts: Sudbury, Timmins and Chapleau, and a representative from Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation. Table 2 lists the team membership.

Table 2: Spanish River Valley Signature Site Project Team

Vickie Bradley	Park Superintendent, Ontario Parks
Vacant	Park Planner, Ontario Parks
Bruce Richard	District Information & Resource Management Supervisor, Sudbury
Vacant	District Information Specialist, Sudbury
Rick Reynen	Resource Liaison Officer, Sudbury
Mary Lyons	A/District Planner, Timmins
Tim Mutter	District Planner, Chapleau
Daraleigh Irving	Crown Land and Protected Areas Planner, Sudbury
Paul Leale	Area Forester, Espanola
Eric Cobb	A/Fish & Wildlife Planning Biologist, Sudbury
Peter Owl	Land Manager, Sagamok Anishnawbek

2.0 Consultation Summary

Input was received in the form of letters (21), comment sheets (63), visioning session questionnaire (31), e-mails (4) and recreational surveys (180), as well as through numerous meetings and telephone calls. Approximately 185 people attended the November 2002 public consultation sessions located in Chelmsford, Espanola, Gogama, Chapleau, Biscotasing and Sagamok Anishnawbek.

The main concerns identified by the public, stakeholders and First Nations are as follows (not ranked):

Aboriginal interests/cultural heritage:
There is a need to ensure Aboriginal participation and respect for First Nation cultural heritage within the area. Aboriginal and treaty rights, as identified under the Canadian Constitution, will be recognized and respected. First Nations should derive economic benefit from the opportunities presented by the creation of the signature site in terms of training for youth, employment, and partnerships.

Development versus protection:
There are concerns about the potential impacts of development. The majority of participants expressed a desire to keep the valley protected in its current state, and that there was sufficient tourism development. Other comments indicated an interest to provide for some tourism opportunities through private enterprise and sustainable development.

Fish and wildlife conservation:
There is an interest in sustaining healthy fish and wildlife populations and ensuring continued fishing and hunting opportunities within the valley.

Water resources:
Concerns were expressed on water quantity and management (e.g. flow) on the Spanish River watershed and its impact on recreational uses and fisheries habitat. Water levels were perceived by some to be either too high or too low at critical times, for access needs or resulting in shoreline impacts. These would be considered in the *Spanish/Vermilion River Water Management Plan*.

Commercial natural resource use:
Interest was expressed about adjacent forest management practices and their compatibility with protected areas. Licensed commercial resource harvesters had an interest in continuing existing practices and privileges.

Monitoring and enforcement:
Concerns were expressed about potential over-use (e.g. crowding) and the need for more compliance with natural resource laws (e.g. camping, hunting and fishing).

Access:
A range of opinions on access was received. Some think access should be improved, and others think that access should be limited. Some stated that existing access points need upgrading and maintenance. Addressing the crossing of the protected areas to gain access to adjacent Crown land was also mentioned.

Camping and Canoeing:
Some concern was expressed that development of camping sites would result in the need to obtain permits and pay fees. Others felt this was beneficial, as management would limit environmental damage.

Boundary adjustment:
Suggestions related to including more protected areas and allowing for boundary changes to include significant natural features that were identified by earth and life science reports. Some questioned the boundaries of the enhanced management areas.

Other comments:
These comments included errors to material presented to the public, need for more research, and ways to improve consultation.

2.1 Next Steps

The public and First Nations are encouraged to provide comment on this management options document during the 45-day comment period. Dates are listed on the EBR Registry at http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envregistry/018601ep.htm, project number PB02E6017.

Once consultation is complete for the management options stage, the project team will review the comments received and summarize input. Based on this information, a preliminary strategy will be prepared for the signature site detailing preferred approaches to management. Further opportunities to comment on the preliminary strategy will be made available. Consultation of the preliminary strategy will be considered in the recommended strategy, which will be submitted to the Managing Director of Ontario Parks and the Ministry of Natural Resources Northeast Regional Director for approval.

3.0 Policy Context

A signature site strategy is being prepared for the Spanish River Valley, which will guide the protection and management of resources, visitor use, and overall development within the protected areas.

The strategy will integrate management of the two provincial parks and the enhanced management areas (EMA). Hence, the strategy is being prepared within the framework of the *Ontario Provincial Parks Act* (PPA), *Ontario Provincial Parks: Planning and Management Policies*(1992) and the direction outlined in *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy* (1999) and associated clarifications. The approved strategy will meet the requirements for park management planning, by containing a Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake park management plan. The approved strategy will also contain resource management direction for the enhanced management areas. Recommendations from the signature site project team on water management will be communicated to the planning team of the *Spanish/Vermilion Rivers Water Management Plan*.

Additional context for the strategy comes from direction outlined in the *Spanish River Special Area Plan* (1990), the applicable portions of the *Biscotasi Lake Local Area Land Use Strategy* (1992) and the *Interim Management Statement for Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks* (2002). The approved Spanish River Valley Signature Site Strategy will replace the above mentioned documents and will result in amendments to the *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas*. In the interim, the Strategy will work in concert with the *Spanish River Watershed Water Management Plan* (1992), until implementation of the *Spanish/Vermilion River Water Management Plan*, and the *Ontario Forest Accord* (1999).

The *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas* is the Ministry of Natural Resources official source of area specific land use policy for Crown lands for the *Ontario's Living Legacy* planning area. This direction consists of the approved policies for any given area, including the designations comprising of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site, and the associated mapping. The Atlas is accessible to the public via the internet at http://crownlanduseatlas.mnr.gov.on.ca.

As part of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Parks is a public sector agency, and is subject to the Environmental Assessment Act. Management of the provincial parks will be carried out in accordance with legislation, policies and guidelines that are required under Declaration Order MNR 59/2 and, once approved, the MNR Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves. The *Class Environmental Assessments for MNR - Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects* will apply to the projects and activities carried out in the enhanced management areas and forest reserves of the signature site.

The provincial park zoning/management options and enhanced management area management direction scenarios for signature site planning are not intended to infringe upon Aboriginal and Treaty rights.

3.1 What is a Park Management Plan?

The park management plan identifies the contributions that an individual park makes to the achievement of the park system objectives (protection, heritage appreciation, recreation, tourism). No plan is undertaken with a "blank slate". There are a variety of givens – management policies that apply to the entire park system, and dealing with topics such as park classification, zoning or permitted uses. Conversely, the plan will also contain policies that reflect specific resource and management needs of these parks.

3.2 Planning Context for Park Management Plans

The 1978 Cabinet-approved *Ontario Provincial Parks Policy Statement* established the goal and objectives for the park system, and identified the six classes of parks which comprise the current system (MNR 1992).

The goal of the Ontario provincial parks is: *To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments in a system of provincial parks.*

The four objectives are:

Protection: To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.

Recreation: To provide outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day-use to low-intensity wilderness experiences.

Heritage Appreciation: To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.

Tourism: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

3.3 Provincial Park Classification

Park classification organizes Ontario's provincial parks into broad categories, each of which has particular purposes and characteristics as well as distinctive planning, management and visitor policies. The provincial parks system incorporates six classes of parks including: *Wilderness, Nature Reserve, Historical, Natural Environment, Waterway, and Recreation.*

Spanish River Provincial Park, which encompasses 35,386 hectares, is a waterway class park. The class target is to establish one waterway park in each ecological district; in this instance Ecodistrict 4E-3. This target is shared with Mississagi River Provincial Park. Waterway parks serve a variety of purposes including protection of their watershed and natural features, provision of water-based recreation and exploration of their natural/cultural/historical features.

Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park, which encompasses 12,283 hectares, is a natural environment class park. The target is to establish one natural environment park in each of the province's ecological districts. Natural environment parks serve a variety of purposes including protection of the park's natural features; provision of a variety of recreation opportunities; and facilitation of public appreciation for the park's natural and cultural features.

Both Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake's classification supports the park system class targets for Ecodistrict 4E-3.

3.4 Provincial Park Zoning

Classification of provincial parks and zoning are the key elements in determining the type and extent of management activities that may take place in a provincial park. Classification sets the direction for the types of zones that a park may contain. Park zoning permits further refinement by setting limits on the range of management activities that can be considered – these activities are described in *Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies*, and further refined by the *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy*.

Refer to the table in Appendix A for policies by park zones relating to resource management and permitted recreation activities as they relate to Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks.

The characteristics of each zone are as follows:

3.4.1 Natural Environment (NE) zones include natural, cultural and aesthetic landscapes, in which a moderate level of development is required to support low-intensity recreational activities.

The majority of recreational uses of the lands, rivers and lakes would be accommodated in natural environment zones. Development is limited to backcountry campsites, portages, trails, signs necessary for route identification, minimal interpretive facilities, and other simple facilities that support low-intensity recreational use. Angling, hunting, and existing trapping, baitfish harvesting and bear management areas (BMA), would continue. For more information on commercial resource harvesters, please refer to Section 5.3.

Mechanized[2] recreation may be allowed under management prescriptions for the specified zone. Snowmobiling would continue as a dispersed activity. No signed trails or structures related to snowmobiling will be permitted. Travel by other mechanized means would be limited to existing authorized roads/trails. Trails that impact the environment or harm natural features and values or provide uncontrolled access would be decommissioned.

3.4.2 Access (A) zones serve as staging areas, with minimum facilities developed, such as roads/parking. They enable controlled entry to the park for low-impact recreational activities.

Development is limited to roads, visitor control structures, basic day-use facilities, self-use orientation, interpretation and education. It may include basic commercial services such as outfitting for back-country users, and if required, research and management facilities.

Some existing access locations would be retained. These would be considered authorized access points. All other access locations would be considered illegal and physically closed.

There is no road-based access to Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park; entry is by water or air. Road or rail access is available to the hamlet of Biscotasing located three kilometres to the southwest. The intent is to maintain the existing, limited access of northeast Biscotasi Lake.

As a canoe route, the Spanish River offers many options for access. To maintain the current sense of remoteness, the intent is to focus access on a number of good quality, evenly distributed access points. The option of developing improved facilities at road accessible locations (parking, washrooms, boat launches and docks, etc.) would be considered. Through ongoing discussions with VIA Rail, promotion of rail access would be encouraged as this is a highly marketable form of access. Under the waterway park classification, camping of any type would not be permitted in access zones.

3.4.3 Development (D) zones provide the main access to the park, with facilities and services for a wide range of day-use and camping activities. Development may include roads, visitor control structures, beaches, picnic areas, car campgrounds, commercial service facilities, and interpretive and research facilities.

New tourism facilities, such as lodges/resorts, would require the designation of development zones. Other sites may also be considered for development zones, based on public consultation.

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[2] Mechanized recreation refers to all terrain vehicles (including snowmobiles), boats, and vehicles as defined under the *Provincial Parks Act*.

3.4.4 Wilderness (W) zones include wilderness landscapes of appropriate size and integrity to protect natural and cultural values, and to support low density/impact types of backcountry recreation. Minimum human intervention is paramount in resource management policy. Development in the wilderness zone would be limited to backcountry campsites, portages, and signs necessary for route identification. Mechanized travel may be permitted by prescription as described for the proposed wilderness zones. Hunting would be permitted in the proposed wilderness zones of the Spanish River Provincial Park.

Large tracts of land and water of the Spanish River waterway could be managed to sustain wilderness qualities. It would protect the wilderness characteristics of this rugged and roadless setting.

3.4.5 Nature Reserve (NR) zones protect the significant earth and life science features within a park. In addition, there may be a need to protect the habitat of flora and fauna species that are at risk, or are at the limit of their range.

Given the significance and sensitivity of natural features contained in a proposed nature reserve zone, very stringent management would apply. Development would be limited to trails, necessary signage related to natural heritage education and backcountry travel, and temporary facilities for research and management. Hunting and mechanized travel is not permitted.

Most of these sites are proposed to be nature reserves due to their provincially significant designation as old growth or significant wetlands. Additional sites have been recommended in recent earth and life science inventories, and through consultation with regional biologists / geologists.

3.4.6 Historical (H) zones encompass the significant cultural resources of a park. A zone will focus on a specific site with a necessary protective buffer. Development is restricted to related themes for visitor.

Further archaeological inventory, or public input, may offer additional information about these and other locations as to their appropriateness for inclusion as historical zones. Many of the documented archaeological sites are identified in previous studies (Hanks, 1983; Adams & Errington 1991). The fur trade sites are of local significance to the communities of Biscotasing and Pogamasing Lake. Of regional significance are the varied and scattered cultural remnants of the early logging period.

3.5 What is an Enhanced Management Area?

Enhanced management areas (EMA) are a new land use category from the *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy* (1999), that has been established to provide more detailed Crown land use direction in areas with special features or values. In the case of the enhanced management areas of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site, their main purpose is to support the natural, cultural and recreational values in the adjacent Spanish River Provincial Park. Enhanced management areas are managed under the *Public Lands Act* and administered by the local Ministry of Natural Resources, in this case Sudbury District.

This document will outline options on the specific focus of each enhanced management area and the applicable guidelines and management strategies that will be applied. The approved strategy will govern the activities permitted, subject to implementation partially through forest management plans.

3.6 Planning Context for Enhanced Management Areas

There are seven categories of enhanced management areas with associated specific management policies. These are: *natural heritage, recreation, remote access, fish & wildlife, Great Lake coastal areas, resource-based tourism and intensive forestry.*

Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA(E193r) is classified recreation, whereas both Acheson Lake EMA(E204a) and Swann Lake EMA(E217a) are classified remote access.

3.7 What is a Forest Reserve?

Forest reserve is a land use designation created through *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy* where protection of natural heritage and special landscapes is a priority, but some resource use can take place with appropriate conditions. This designation has been applied to areas initially identified for inclusion in recommended provincial parks, but where detailed examination determines that there are existing mining claims or leases. There is a forest reserve (F192) associated with the Spanish River Provincial Park, that involves seven parcels of mining claims or leases.

3.8 Planning Context for Forest Reserves

The provisions of *The Mining Act* apply to forest reserves. Within a forest reserve, mineral exploration can lead to mine development. To keep the claims active the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines requires that a minimum amount of assessment work is completed annually and filed with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Necessary access across parkland to existing mining lands for mineral exploration or development is permitted with appropriate consideration for the protection of park values. The development of access roads to mining land, plus roads and other development within the forest reserve are subject to applicable environmental assessment requirements. If a claim/lease lapses or is retired through normal process, these lands will be added to the park, to improve park integrity.

Commercial forest harvest, new hydroelectric power development, and peat extraction will not be permitted. Policies for forest reserves are similar to the policies for new Conservation Reserves, except mining and related access will be allowed in a forest reserve.

A generic code of best practices for mineral exploration activities has been developed by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources. The intent of this code of best practices is to promote the conservation of recreational and natural values on Crown land by the mining industry. The Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy encourages the use of this code.

4.0 Provincial Park Zoning Options

Once approved, the signature site strategy for the Spanish River Valley Signature Site will meet the requirements for the park management plan being developed for both Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks.

Integral to the development of the park management plan is the zoning to allow for the protection, planning, development and management of significant resources and values within these parks. Listed below are zoning possibilities that are being considered for each park. Zoning is the tool to achieve park objectives, and is based on information from the resource inventories, known land use, capacity constraint studies (if available) and consideration of its park classification. For more information about park classification and zoning definitions; please refer to Section 3.3 and 3.4.

4.1 Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks

The goal of these parks is to provide a range of water-based recreational activities in a relatively remote setting. One objective on the Spanish River is to enhance canoeing experiences by providing a sense of adventure through route options, appropriate campsites, and by managing visitors and visitor impacts. Another objective is to provide access by water for angling and hunting in a semi-remote and challenging environment. The focus on Biscotasi Lake is motorized backcountry camping associated with angling and personal exploration. This large lake also serves as a gateway to the West Branch of the Spanish River for travelers.

FOR SPANISH RIVER OR BISCOTASI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARKS, WHERE AND WHAT TYPE OF ZONES SHOULD BE DESIGNATED?

Zoning options are presented, based on Ontario Park policy direction, for each park and are Identified as Option A and Option B. Readers should think of zoning options as dynamic, with a variety of combinations, with the final result being the optimal mix to achieve stated objectives. While those presented are different in focus, either would achieve basic park objectives.

4.2 Zoning Maps for Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks

Various zoning alternatives are being considered for the provincial parks within the Spanish River Valley Signature Site. The map boundaries of the zoning options are provided in Figures 2 through 13. For Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park, Figures 2 and 3, outline the zones for Option A and Option B respectively. For Spanish River Provincial Park, Figures 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, outline the zones for Option A and Figures 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13, outline the zones for Option B.

These options provide a basis for discussion between park users, park planners and other interested parties. The final zoning designation may be one of the options with little or no modification, or a combination of the two, or the introduction of a new zoning option. Public comment on the options plays a significant role in the development of the final concept that will be presented in the preliminary signature site strategy. When commenting, the public is asked to please provide a rationale for the alternatives selected. Please refer to the "your input please" questionnaire enclosed.

4.3 Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park Zone Options

➢ **Natural Environment: NE1 Central Biscotasi Lake**

Offering excellent lake-based recreation, due to many bays and islands, this portion of the lake is remote and offers good angling. A small number of recreation camps occur here with one commercial outpost camp.

Motorized water-based activities dominate this zone with access only available by water.

OPTION A: Figure 2	OPTION B: Figure 3
11,059 ha	**9,067 ha**
Motorboat and non-mechanized travel on waterways would be permitted. Once developed and implemented, backcountry camping (by boat or canoe) would occur on designated (signed) campsites only. Commercial aircraft landing would be permitted under the authority of a valid aircraft landing permit, as per O. Reg 952/90, s 24 (2) under the *Provincial Parks Act* on Biscotasi Lake. Private aircraft landing by existing land holders[3] for access needs would be a legal non-conforming use requiring authorization.	This option differs in size from Option A. The size is smaller due to lands allocated to nature reserve (NR 1; NR4) and historical (H1; H2) zoning. All other permitted uses are the same.

➢ **Access: A1 Biscotasi Lake**

This entry is approximately three kilometres north east of Biscotasing, at the park boundary. It is proposed to pursue partnerships that may result in the park entry being staged in Biscotasing. Development and upgrade of the existing Crown land (public) access point may be considered. In partnership with the community or a commercial enterprise, information, parking and entry permits for Biscotasi Lake and Spanish River Provincial Parks could be provided.

OPTION A: Figure 2	OPTION B: Figure 3
0.4 ha	**0.4 ha**
Main water access to park. Motor boats would be permitted.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A2 Biscotasi Lake Outflow**

This entry is at the outflow of the lake to Spanish River, at the park boundary. This allows for upstream entry by paddlers or day users. Camping would be discouraged in the vicinity of the main Bisco Dam (#1).

OPTION A: Figure 2	OPTION B: Figure 3
0.04 ha	**0.04 ha**
Boat caching would not be permitted.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A3 Biscotasi Lake – South**

This access zone introduces the option to gain access to the Spanish River through a series of ponds, while avoiding the water route of Biscotasi Lake.

[3] An existing land holder refers to any person holding Crown land occupational authority, such as land use permit (LUP), Crown leases, easements or licenses of occupation (LO). It also refers to patent land holders contained in the signature site.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 3
0 ha	**0.1 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE1.	The portages would require further development. Boat caching would not be permitted.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR1 Central Biscotasi Lake Peninsula**

This zone protects large and diverse wetlands including provincially significant open and treed fen, submersed, emergent and floating-leafed aquatic marshes, and a cattail marsh. The variety of habitat provide waterfowl and marsh bird breeding and staging areas. Noted species include: American bittern, red-winged blackbird, mallard and black duck, Virginia rail, swamp sparrow and snipe. The region provides moose aquatic feeding areas, along with fish spawning and nursery habitat for northern pike, yellow perch and various minnows. Of note is a significant cranberry thicket, and a fall feeding area for black bear. Bald eagles, an endangered species, are known to nest on the peninsula.

OPTION A: Figure 2	OPTION B: Figure 3
744 ha	**1,890 ha**
Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, and mechanized travel, including motorboats. No foot trails would be developed in or near the wetlands. Cranberry harvesting would not be permitted.	The zone is expanded to include the entire peninsula as opposed to the wetlands proper. By including the adjacent mixed forest, which is representative of related lowland and upland vegetation, the ecology of this significant area stays intact. All permitted uses and management prescriptions are the same as in Option A.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR2 Floating Cattail Marsh**

This zone protects the largest representation of a floating cattail marsh in the signature site. It is a breeding area for marsh birds such as American bittern, red-wing black bird, Virginia rail, swamp sparrow and snipe. Bald eagles are known to nest in this area.

OPTION A: Figure 2	OPTION B: Figure 3
132 ha	**132 ha**
The zone includes the water. Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, and mechanized travel, including motorboats.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR3 Flying Post Bay Wetlands**

This zone contains a variety of shoreline wetlands, cattail marshes, graminoid marshes, and several fens. It is the most extensive area of submersed aquatic vegetation in the signature site, and is critical fish rearing habitat for warm water species. The northeast portion of the wetland feature is not included.

OPTION A: Figure 2	OPTION B: Figure 3
347 ha	**347 ha**
The zone includes the water. Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, and mechanized travel, including motorboats.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR4 Scarp Creek Bay**

This shallow bay contains emergent graminoid marshes and submersed and floating-leafed vegetation. An excellent representation of a breeding area for waterfowl, this feature is also a fish rearing area.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 3
0 ha	**160 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE1.	The zone includes the water. Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, and mechanized travel, including motorboats.

➢ **Historical: H1 Grey Owl Island**

This zone features sites that are representative of early Shield Archaic communities. The authorized commercial outpost camp is a non-conforming use in this zone.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 3
0 ha	**43 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE1.	Sport fishing and hunting would continue. The following would not be permitted: camping, mechanized travel, and boat caching.

➢ **Historical: H2 Pansy Island**

This zone is the location of several pre-contact sites and a gravesite.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 3
0 ha	**43 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE1.	Sport fishing and hunting would continue. The following would not be permitted: camping, mechanized travel, and boat caching.

4.4 Spanish River Provincial Park Zone Options

➢ **Natural Environment: NE2 Spanish River East Branch**

This zone includes the east branch from Eleventh Lake to Drive Road Rapids. This stretch offers interconnecting lake to lake travel with introductory whitewater for the novice canoeist. Water accessible backcountry sites are available for paddlers, motorized anglers, and other park users for over-night camping or day-use. Road access is at Duke Lake via Highway 144. The waterway provides access to adjacent Crown land.

OPTION A: Figure 4, 6	OPTION B: Figure 5, 7
2,023 ha	**1,967 ha**
Motorboats in this zoning option would be permitted, with a horsepower limit not to exceed 25 hp. Snowmobiling use would continue. ATV use would not be permitted. Once developed and implemented, backcountry camping would occur on designated (signed) campsites only. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users. Commercial aircraft landing would be permitted under the authority of a valid aircraft landing	There is no change to the management prescriptions presented for natural environment zone NE2 of Option A. The zone size is smaller due the land allocated as development zones (D1 and D2).

permit, as per O. Reg 952/90, s 24 (2) under the Provincial Parks Act on Duke Lake only. Private aircraft landing would not be permitted.	

➢ **Natural Environment: NE3 Spanish River West Branch**

This zone includes the west branch from the Biscotasi Lake outflow to The Inchworm. This section is remote with some challenging whitewater that requires portaging. Commercial outpost camps are scattered from Snake River to Metagama Station. A private recreation camp occurs in this zone. The section of the waterway from approximately Dead River to the south end of Lebell Lake is used for motorized angling and hunting.

OPTION A: Figure 4, 6	OPTION B: Figure 5, 7
3,584 ha	**3,584 ha**
The same management prescriptions would apply as in NE2, with one exception: commercial or private aircraft landing would not be permitted.	There is no change to the management prescriptions or area of natural environment zone NE3 presented in Option A.

➢ **Natural Environment: NE4 Expanse Lake / The Inchworm**

This zone encompasses The Inchworm, the Forks and Expanse Lake to Upper Athlone Rapids. The Drive Road Rapids typically provide a natural barrier to motorboat travel. There would be no controlled road access to this zone. Illegal road access would be decommissioned. Rail access at The Forks is the primary entry to this zone.

OPTION A: Figure 6	OPTION B: Figure 7
1,287 ha	**992 ha**
The same management prescriptions apply as in NE2, with one exception; there would be no mechanized travel of any kind in this zone including Expanse Lake. The meander scrolls of the Inchworm are sensitive to shoreline disturbance from camping, boat landings, and wakes created by motorboats.	This option would be smaller in size from Option A, as a nature reserve zone (NR5) is designated at The Inchworm. Permitted uses and management prescriptions are the same.

➢ **Natural Environment: NE5 Main Spanish River and Pogamasing Lake**

This zone encompasses the main branch Spanish River from Athlone Rapids to The Elbow and includes the waters of Bannerman Creek. This very popular river section, due to its enjoyable whitewater canoeing, can be a long weekend trip. The railway provides for unique access to this zone. There are a number of recreational camps along the river portion, resulting in additional activities such as boating, angling and hunting.

The existing use of the western lakes; Pogamasing, Kennedy and Bluewater, provide cottaging and resource-based tourism. Various land tenure exists here: patent camps, land use permit recreation camps, commercial outpost camps, and a lodge. To allow for access for authorized property holders, documented routes would continue for controlled access by mechanized means (see Section 5.2 for further details).

This zone introduces good flat-water canoeing opportunities to the west into the lakes of the Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA. There is also a backcountry canoe route from Pogamasing, through Kennedy and Bluewater lakes and Mogo Creek, that presents a challenge for experienced canoeists.

OPTION A: Figure 8, 10	OPTION B: Figure 9, 11
11,314 ha	**10,271ha**
The same management prescriptions apply as in natural environment zone NE2, with some exceptions. Motorboats would be permitted on the following designated water bodies: Spanish River, Pogamasing, Kennedy and Bluewater lakes. Horsepower would not exceed 25 hp on Spanish River, Kennedy and Bluewater lakes. Boat caching would be permitted under the authority of a land use permit (LUP) for existing land holders. Commercial aircraft landing would be permitted under the authority of a valid aircraft landing permit, as per O. Reg 952/90, s 24 (2) under the Provincial Parks Act on the following lakes: Pogamasing and Kennedy. Private aircraft landing by existing land holders for access needs would be a legal non-conforming use requiring authorization.	This option differs substantially in size and configuration from Option A. It decreases due to the wilderness zone (W2) from Tremblay Lake to the north side of Mogo Creek, east of Bluewater Lake. The waters of Bannerman Creek would be in nature reserve zone NR7. All permitted uses and management prescriptions are the same as in Option A. This zone is adjacent to a proposed development zone at the Elbow. To accommodate possible day use associated with visitors at The Elbow, hiking trails would be proposed with possible themes of old growth forest, river logging history and geology of carbonatite. A pedestrian bridge to the north shore may be considered.

- **Natural Environment: NE6 The Royal Ride**

This zone includes only the waters of the Spanish River from The Elbow to and including the waters of the Wakonassin River. The lands adjacent to this zone are a proposed wilderness zone. As a natural environment zone, the use of motorboats on the waterway would be permitted, however dangerous rapids and swift current for most of the year limit the ability to use a motorboat.

OPTION A: Figure 10, 12	OPTION B: Not applicable
307 ha	**0 ha**
It is proposed that motorized boating be permitted by electric motor only. During the hunting season, motor boat travel to the shoreline would allow for walk-in hunting. Other management prescriptions as outlined in natural environment zone NE2 apply.	Part of wilderness zone W1.

- **Natural Environment: NE7 Acheson Lake**

This zone encompasses a remote lake that has two land use permit recreation camps located on the north shore.

To allow for access for existing land holders, documented routes would allow for controlled access by mechanized means (see Section 5.2 for further details).

OPTION A: Figure 12	OPTION B: Figure 13
512 ha	**284 ha**
Motorboats would be permitted on Acheson Lake with a limit of 25 horsepower. Boat caching would be permitted under the authority of a land use permit (LUP) for existing land	This option is smaller in size from Option A, as land is allocated for a nature reserve zone (NR11; NR2) by Acheson Land and Reynolds Creek.

holders. Backcountry camping would not be developed on Acheson Lake. Private aircraft landing by authorized land holders for access needs would be a legal non-conforming use requiring authorization.	All permitted uses and management prescriptions are the same.

➢ **Natural Environment: NE8 South Spanish River**

This zone is the southern terminus of the provincial park at the inlet to Agnew Lake. From the Wakonassin River outflow, this zone offers backcountry camping for paddlers and anglers. Day-use recreational fishing and hunting is popular.

OPTION A: Figure 12	OPTION B: Figure 13
449 ha	**423 ha**
The same management prescriptions would apply as in natural environment zone NE2, with one exception: boat caching would be permitted under the authority of a land use permit (LUP) for authorized land holders.	A slightly smaller size than Option A due to the land allocated to a historical zone (H7). The management prescriptions are the same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A4 West Branch**

Located at the portage at the secondary Bisco Dam (#2), this entry is at the headwaters of the Spanish River.

OPTION A: Figure 4	OPTION B: Figure 5
0.1 ha	**0.1 ha**
Camping would be discouraged in the vicinity of the main Bisco Dam (#1). A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A5 Sinker Creek**

This zone allows water access to the west branch, via the meandering Sinker Creek. Sinker Creek is accessed by rail only.

OPTION A: Figure 6	OPTION B: Figure 7
1 ha	**1 ha**
Motor boat travel would be permitted. Boat caching would not be permitted. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A6 Metagama Station**

This zone allows rail access to the west branch, via Metagama Station, trails and Long Lake. This is the main entry for clients of several commercial outpost camps.

OPTION A: Figure 6	OPTION B: Figure 7
9 ha	**9 ha**
Mechanized travel and boat caching would be permitted activities associated with access for existing commercial tourism operations. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A7 The Forks**

This zone is a very popular rail access about one kilometre northwest of the intersection of the west and east branch of the Spanish River.

OPTION A: Figure 6	OPTION B: Figure 7
3 ha	**3 ha**
Private or commercial boat caching would be permitted by letter of authorization by the park superintendent. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A8 Pogamasing Creek**

Flowing eastward into Pogamasing Lake, this access zone located at the mouth of Pogamasing Creek, allows recreationists to enter the park at Pogamasing Lake via the Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA.

OPTION A: Figure 8	OPTION B: Figure 9
5 ha	**5 ha**
Boat caching would not be permitted. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A9 The Flume**

Located at the outflow of Pogamasing Creek into the Spanish River, this secondary rail access allows entry into the park.

OPTION A: Figure 8	OPTION B: Figure 9
6 ha	**6 ha**
Boat caching would not be permitted. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A10 Pogamasing Siding**

This zone is a secondary rail access for recreationists to the Spanish River.

OPTION A: Figure 8	OPTION B: Figure 9
1 ha	**1 ha**
Boat caching would not be permitted. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A11 Wakonassin River**

This access zone is located where the canoe route from the Wakonassin River enters the park.

OPTION A: Figure 12	OPTION B: Figure 13
0.3 ha	**0.3 ha**
Motor boat travel would be permitted. Boat caching would not be permitted. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A12 Agnew Lake**

This water access affords anglers and hunters access to the motorized portion of the Spanish River south of Wakonassin River. Upstream travel by watercraft would be permitted. The staging area for the exit of the river is at Agnew Lake Lodge, approximately nine kilometres to the south. In partnership with the Lodge, information, parking and permits for Biscotasi Lake and Spanish River provincial parks could be provided at this location. An alternate exit is at the public boat launch at Espanola Bay another 12 kilometres to the east.

OPTION A: Figure 12	OPTION B: Figure 13
3 ha	**3 ha**
Motor boat travel would be permitted. Boat caching would not be permitted. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Access: A13 Duke Lake**

The most popular access point for a variety of recreational pursuits, Duke Lake is road accessible from Highway 144, approximately 30 kilometres south of Gogama. In partnership with a commercial enterprise, information, parking and permits for Biscotasi Lake and Spanish River Provincial Park could be provided at this location.

OPTION A: Figure 4	OPTION B: See D2
12 ha	**38 ha**
The camping facility would be removed. Overnight parking would remain. Private or commercial boat caching would be permitted by letter of authorization by the park superintendent. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Part of development zone D2.

➢ **Access: A14 Sheahan**

This is a rail access point for recreationists, and seasonal area residents on Pogamasing Lake.

OPTION A: Figure 7	OPTION B: See D3
5 ha	**38 ha**
Mechanized travel and boat caching would be permitted activities associated with access for existing land holders. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Part of development zone D3.

➢ **Access: A15 The Elbow**

Known more as an exit point, The Elbow can provide access to the southern portion of the Spanish River, via a bush road that originates in Cartier, approximately 26 kilometres to the east. In partnership with a commercial enterprise, information, parking and permits for Biscotasi Lake and Spanish River provincial parks could be provided at this location.

OPTION A: Figure 10	OPTION B: See D4
44 ha	**87 ha**
The camping facility would be removed. Overnight parking would remain. Private or commercial boat caching would be permitted by letter of authorization by the park superintendent. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Part of development zone D4.

➢ **Development: D1 First Lake Cabin**

This site would accommodate a work centre for park interior crews and compliance staff.

OPTION A: not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 7
0 ha	**19 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE2.	Development for park administration only.

➢ **Development: D2 Duke Lake**

Currently, an established access point, this zone provides overnight camping (limited to one night) to accommodate river travelers beginning their trip.

OPTION A: not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 5
0 ha	**38 ha**
Part of access zone A13.	This area could accommodate a visitor control structure, overnight parking, and opportunities for overnight camping (beyond one night).

➢ **Development: D3 Sheahan**

This point of access serves both recreationists and camp owners.

OPTION A: not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 9
0 ha	**87 ha**
Part of access zone A14.	If designated as a development zone, a small visitor shelter / information-museum kiosk could be established in partnership with the local cottager's association, or other partner.

➢ **Development: D4 The Elbow**

The site of a former logging camp, this area has long served as an access point to the river. Currently an open field, the area provides parking and overnight camping.

OPTION A: not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 11
0 ha	**65 ha**
Part of access zone A15.	This area could accommodate a visitor control structure, overnight parking, as well as a small car campground (e.g. 10 sites) or roofed accommodation (e.g. Yurts[4] or cabins[5]). Hiking trails could complement day use activities, such as picnicking.

➢ **Wilderness: W1 Cedar Rapids**

This zone is described as the most scenic; hills lined with old growth pine, logging relics and the Graveyard Rapids draw modern canoeists to the historic past. The Craig/Tofflemire old growth white pine forest is represented here. The wilderness zone would also protect some significant pure red pine stands. South of the Graveyard Rapids, there is no development on either side of the Spanish River; it is remote and contains the "royal ride", a 15 kilometre stretch of fast moving water.

OPTION A: Figure 10, 12	OPTION B: Figure 11, 13
6,950 ha	**4,832 ha**
The wilderness zone encompasses the west shore of Spanish River from Zig-Zag Rapids southward to the Wakonassin River. It is proposed that mechanized travel, including motorboats, ATVs, snowmobiles and aircraft, would not be permitted within this zone with the exception of authorized uses by commercial resource harvesters. The waters of the Spanish River do not form part of this wilderness zone (See Section 4.4; Option A – NE6), hence motorboat use would be permitted on the river.	The size of the zone is decreased due to alternate adjacent zoning (NR12; NR9; NE5). The wilderness zone begins at Agnes River and extends southward to Wakonassin River. As the waters of this portion of the Spanish River are included in this zone, motor boats would not be permitted. All permitted uses and management prescriptions are the same as in Option A.

[4] A yurt is a lightweight prefabricated shelter, similar in size and function to a tent that provides overnight accommodation at a fixed location for an individual family or group of visitors.

[5] A cabin provides a source of heat, electricity, basic washroom facilities, as well as basic cooking facilities.

Once developed and implemented, backcountry camping would occur on designated (signed) campsites only. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	

➢ **Wilderness: W2 Tremblay Lake – Mogo Creek**

This zone, south of Pogamasing Lake, is rugged and remote and includes Franklin Lake. It allows for the protection of the regionally significant Tremblay Lake forest, a diverse upland forest which includes old growth white pine on moderately broken ground moraine. The headwaters for Franklin and Bluewater lakes, plus Mogo Creek occur here.

OPTION A: Not applicable	**OPTION B: Figure 9, 11**
0 ha	**3,568 ha**
Part of nature reserve zone NR15 and natural environment zone NE5.	It is proposed that mechanized travel, including motorboats, ATVs, snowmobiles and aircraft, would not be permitted within this zone with the exception of authorized uses by commercial resource harvesters. Once developed and implemented, backcountry camping would occur on designated (signed) campsites only. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR5 "The Inchworm" Alluvial Plain**

This zone contains a strongly meandering section of river and backwater ponds that is uncommon for the Canadian Shield, and as such is regionally significant. This classic channel is characteristic of an aged river. This portion is atypical of the rest of the Spanish River. It provides habitat for breeding waterfowl and marsh birds along with a fish nursery area.

The shoreline is naturally erosion prone and is sensitive to further disturbance from camping, watercraft landings and wakes created by motorboats.

OPTION A: Not applicable	**OPTION B: Figure 7**
0 ha	**295 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE4.	Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails and mechanized travel, including motorboats and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users. Due to the sensitivity of the shoreline, visitor education would request users to refrain from landing watercraft on shore.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR6 Pogamasing Esker and Wetland Complex**

This zone contains a concentration of sensitive natural heritage values, due to the juxtaposition of esker, wetland and beach communities. It is a lake trout spawning area.

OPTION A: Figure 8	OPTION B: Figure 9
199 ha	**199 ha**
Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails and mechanized travel, including motorboats and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users. Recreation trails would not be permitted in the wetlands due to its sensitivity.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR7 Bannerman Creek Delta**

This zone contains a meandering stream, riparian wetlands, and floodplain forest. The extensive natural levee is an uncommon feature in this part of Ontario. The wetlands provide waterfowl breeding area for ducks, as well as fish spawning and nursery area for northern pike, yellow perch and various minnows.

OPTION A: Figure 10	OPTION B: Figure 11
158 ha	**166 ha**
The waters of Bannerman Creek (8 ha) are zoned as natural environment (see NE5), allowing for motor boat travel. Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users. Due to the sensitivity of the shoreline, visitor education would request users to refrain from landing watercraft on shore.	The zone increases in size, as it includes the waters of Bannerman Creek. Motor boat travel would not be permitted. All other permitted uses and management prescriptions are the same as in Option A.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR8 Agnes River Old Growth Pine**

This zone encompasses two provincially significant natural heritage areas as identified by Crins (1996): Agnes River Old Pine and Craig-Tofflemire Old Pine. These forest stands of old growth red and white pine are on ground moraine and esker and kettled landforms. Recent work has identified relatively pure red pine stands on moderately broken ground moraine. The area includes a portion of the headwaters for Mogo Creek, Agnes River and hence the Spanish River systems.

OPTION A: Figure 10	OPTION B: Figure 11
4,918 ha	**4,918 ha**
Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR9 Tofflemire Upland Mature Pine**

A concentration of mature pine on strongly broken ground moraine is the significant feature of this zone.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 11
0 ha	**553 ha**
Part of wilderness zone W1.	Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR10 Spanish Lake Hardwood Forest**

This zone encompasses the best concentration of sugar maple, red oak and yellow birch in the signature site. This tolerant hardwood forest is within the northern limit of its range.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 11
0 ha	**590 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE5.	Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR11 Spanish River Valley Old Pine**

The largest, contiguous concentration of old growth white pine forest occurs in this zone. It forms a portion of the headwaters of Acheson Lake and the Spanish River.

OPTION A: Figure 10, 12	OPTION B: Figure 11, 13
1,917 ha	**1,934 ha**
Smaller in size than Option B, as the boundary accommodates the 120 metres shoreline of natural environment zone NE6 in Option A. Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	The size increases as the boundary is to the shoreline of Acheson Lake. All permitted uses and management prescriptions are the same as in Option A.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR12 Lower Reynolds Creek**

A provincially significant ice contact delta feature was determined to be located at the outlet of Reynolds Creek (Geowest 2002). Old growth white and red pine forest is well represented here.

The Reynolds Creek corridor currently contains a trail used to access the authorized land holders on Acheson Lake.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 13
0 ha	**371 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE6 and wilderness zone W1.	Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

➢ **Nature Reserve: NR13 Wakonassin River Delta**

This zone contains an excellent representation of treeless wet meadow vegetation on gravelly valley train deposits, providing areas for waterfowl breeding and fish spawning and nursery.

OPTION A: Figure 12	OPTION B: Figure 13
42 ha	**42 ha**
Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

- **Nature Reserve: NR14 Coreaux Creek Channel Island**

This channel Island contains a complex of coniferous and floodplain forest and marshland, providing habitat for waterfowl breeding and fish spawning and nursery.

OPTION A: Figure 12	OPTION B: Figure 13
49 ha	**49 ha**
Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Same as Option A.

- **Nature Reserve: NR15 Tremblay Mature Pine Forest**

This diverse upland forest contains old growth pine and several age categories of other forest types on two landforms: moderately broken ground moraine and valley train. It serves a headwater function for Franklin and Bluewater lakes and Mogo Creek.

OPTION A: Figure 8	OPTION B: Not applicable
1,569 ha	**0 ha**
Sport fishing would continue. The following would not be permitted: hunting, camping, hiking trails, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.	Part of wilderness zone W2.

- **Historical: H3 Ninth Lake Pictographs**

This site is of local significance as the only known pictograph on the Spanish River. Ancient woodland art occurs here on a cliff wall with representations of thunderbirds, canoes and abstract symbols.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 5
0 ha	**11 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE2.	Sport fishing and hunting would continue. The following would not be permitted: camping, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

- **Historical: H4 Gravesite**

This gravesite, of unknown date and with the family name lost over time, is located on an esker on Pogamasing Lake. A traditional graveyard fence marks the location. The authorized recreation camp is a non-conforming use in this zone.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 9
0 ha	**5 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE5.	Sport fishing and hunting would continue. The following would not be permitted: camping, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

➢ **Historical: H5 Historic Hudson's Bay Post**

Located on Pogamasing Lake (Kingston Island), this site was occupied around 1885. It was also home to the Espaniel family. Louis Espaniel was chief of the in-land Sagamok Anishnawbek.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 9
0 ha	**10 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE5.	Sport fishing and hunting would continue. The following would not be permitted: camping, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

➢ **Historical: H6 Historic Wye Townsite and Sawmill**

Located south of the present day Sheahan, the community of Wye and a sawmill were active here during the late 1920s to 1940s.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 9
0 ha	**21 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE5.	Sport fishing and hunting would continue. The following would not be permitted: camping, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

➢ **Historical: H7 Eagle Rock**

Of cultural significance to Aboriginal peoples, this impressive cliff face guards the south entrance to the signature site.

OPTION A: Not applicable	OPTION B: Figure 13
0 ha	**26 ha**
Part of natural environment zone NE8.	Sport fishing and hunting would continue. The following would not be permitted: camping, rock climbing, mechanized travel, and boat caching. A can and bottle ban would be implemented for park users.

5.0 Provincial Park Resource Management Options

The following section provides an overview of the proposed land use direction for the provincial parks. As stated previously, planning is governed by the framework documents – *Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies* (1992) and *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy* (1999), policy clarification (OMNR 2000) and related direction. Some of these management policies are not subjected to consideration as options and /or alternatives. However, many are subject to public input and may have a range of options. These become questions for the public to consider.

5.1 Recreation Management

A variety of existing recreational activities occur within the provincial parks and include canoeing, camping, fishing, hunting, wildlife and scenic viewing. To a lesser extent ice fishing, snowmobiling and winter backcountry camping occur. Existing facilities are limited in both parks. Camping areas have developed over time and are not necessarily appropriate. Only one access point is maintained to a very minimal standard. Roads are not maintained. There are unauthorized mechanized trails.

Recreational activities such as canoeing, camping and backcountry recreation would be encouraged. The protected areas would be managed to sustain healthy populations of existing fisheries and wildlife. Sport fishing would continue and be subject to the prevailing Ontario Fishing Regulations. Under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*, sport hunting would continue, except within portions of the parks that are designated nature reserve, access or development zones in the final approved strategy.

It is important that use occurs in a manner that does not affect the natural, recreational and cultural values within the provincial parks. Equally important is to minimize potential conflict between different recreation uses.

Ontario Parks staff have completed recreational assessments for both parks. In conjunction with the inventory, a recreational use survey was conducted during the summers of 2002 and 2003. Preliminary results indicate that the Spanish River is heavily used during the late spring and summer, dropping off in the fall, with light use during winter. In comparison, Biscotasi Lake has a higher level of visitor use from spring to fall due to angling opportunities.

Users of the area have concerns about garbage disposal, human waste, perceived crowding and deteriorating campsites, especially along the main branch of Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake. Some campsites are heavily used, and sites are not well distributed along the river. On Biscotasi Lake, many campsites are on environmentally sensitive locations (e.g. small islands).

Local outfitters are noting an increase in the number of people recreating in the area. This is a special concern for the recreationist whose interest in the area is based on a sense of quiet, remoteness and solitude. The intent is to maintain or enhance the level of solitude by controlling the entry of people, referred to as recreational carrying capacity. Recreational carrying capacity is defined as the level of recreational use an area can withstand while providing a sustained quality of recreation. Two components are important: first, the capability of the biophysical environment to sustain use without deteriorating; and second, the tolerance of users to encounters with others. Under the *Provincial Parks Act* and its regulations, the superintendent has the ability to limit the numbers of interior camping permits. This "quota" is normally developed under a visitor distribution program. By regulation, the number of campers per interior campsite is nine.

Ontario Parks would initiate operation of Spanish River and Biscotatsi Lake Provincial Parks. Development and level of service at the parks would be incremental. Programs would be

implemented based on assessment, priorities and budget. Fees would be collected for overnight camping. Campers would have to adhere to current regulations on litter, camping limits on number of days and persons, and access point entry.

Some of the facilities that could potentially be constructed include entry control structures, road improvements, designated campsites, fire pits and primitive privies on backcountry campsites, portage maintenance and development, garbage collection, boat launches and signs. A method to manage garbage in a backcountry environment is to consider implementing a can and bottle ban for food and beverage containers. For Spanish River Provincial Park, this would apply to all users – recreationists, anglers and hunters, while recreating in the park whether day use or overnight.

Staffing for compliance monitoring and trip information would be included. Partnerships with an outside organization for some operational aspects would be pursued. If necessary, a reservation system may be considered. A visitor distribution program would be developed to establish a recreational carrying capacity of the Spanish River, associated canoe routes and the overnight visitation on Biscotasi Lake.

5.2 Access Roads

Current access is varied and diverse. One can access the parks by air, water and land (by road and rail). Access as the point of entry to the parks for recreational pursuits is discussed under park zoning (see Section 4.3 and 4.4), and applies mainly to backcountry campers and recreational day-users. Any access point(s) or road(s) that impact negatively on the environment or are not well positioned for controlling access to recreational pursuits would be decommissioned. Both the Ministry of Natural Resources districts and Ontario Parks jurisdictions would control public access, with appropriate public notice.

Access roads refers to existing roads or trails that have been used for resource harvesting and to provide access to the land base.

For both parks, access to existing mining lands[6] would continue. New roads for access necessary for mineral exploration and development are permitted. Conditions on the access may be negotiated to protect park values. Roads and trails would be closed to public travel and rehabilitated after use. Refer to Section 3.8 for further details.

Existing trails used for commercial resource harvesters[7] would continue, and new trails would not be permitted. Access to private property would continue by rail, air or water, as has been the practice to date. Requests for new private road access would not be considered. As part of the standard conditions of their land use permit (LUP), holders are strictly responsible for access and the quality of that access. Where existing access roads or trails are essential for continued access to tenured land, and alternatives or relocations are not feasible, the existing access may continue. Access will be documented, negotiated and tied to land use permit renewals.

New road(s) or trail(s) would not be permitted, except for the purposes of park management or access to the forest reserve for mineral exploration or development, and would be subject to provisions of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, through site planning.

Centralized access points and associated boat caches for water access properties would be encouraged and negotiated during the planning process. A letter of authorization by the superintendent is required to leave personal property in a provincial park. To assist in the control

[6] These are forest reserves (identified as F192) associated with the Spanish River Provincial Park

[7] This includes fur (trapping) and baitfish harvesters, and commercial hunting services with authorized bear management areas (BMA).

of boat caches, a registry would be established. It would be beneficial to have limited access points for all users of the parks.

5.3 Commercial Resource Harvest Use

Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy directs the activities of commercial resource harvest use in protected areas, including provincial parks. Existing commercial fur or baitfish harvesting will be permitted to continue, including immediate transfers. New operations, including cabins and trails, will not be permitted. The relocation of existing trails and cabins will be subject to ecological principles and management prescriptions. In the portion of Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park that existed prior to *Ontario's Living Legacy*, baitfish harvesting will continue except in nature reserve or wilderness zones, determined through planning, where these activities will be phased out by January 1, 2010.

Existing commercial bear hunting services authorized under bear management areas (BMA) can continue, subject to zoning principles, under full consultation. If nature reserve zones are designated in the final approved strategy, commercial bear hunt services will not be allowed within these zones. New bear management area licences will not be issued, though existing authorized licences may be renewed or transferred.

5.4 Fuelwood for Personal Use

In association with authorized land use holders, there is a requirement for fuel wood for heating and cooking. Fuelwood cutting is not permitted in provincial parks. There is an exception in new provincial parks; where an authorized fuelwood cutting permit has been continuously maintained prior to the declaration of *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy* and where the property does not have road access, this use may continue in the interim. In recognition of the historical practice of cutting of fuelwood for personal use by authorized land holders, the provision for this practice would be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

5.5 Recreational Travel (ATV, snowmobile and mountain bikes)

Current travel on trails is linked to recreation hunting, angling, transportation to property (including mining properties) and resource harvest use. Mechanized travel on existing authorized trails (see Section 5.2 and 5.3) would continue (e.g. access to land use permit, mining lands [claims included] and private land).

Park policy states the recreational use of ATVs is limited to access or development zones and only in areas that are designated by the superintendent as defined by O. Reg 952, s 22 (a). Snowmobile use would occur in natural environment, access and development zones, on superintendent-designated trails and road allowances. Mountain bikes must travel on designated trails, with exception of nature reserve and historical zones, where they would not be permitted. Mechanized recreational uses would be determined with park values being considered.

SHOULD THERE BE RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO RECREATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE PROVINCIAL PARKS?

Parameters to Consider:

Under current direction, existing authorized trails are permitted. An example is Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC) trails. In the case of both parks, existing authorized trails do not exist. However, established routes in both parks have developed over time.

Recreational Travel Option A:

Recreational travel involving snowmobiles, mountain bikes and ATVs would not be permitted for any recreational activity including ice fishing, hunting or pleasure riding.

Recreational Travel Option B:

The purpose of recreational snowmobile use in the parks is to gain access to Crown land adjacent to the parks and to gain access for sport ice fishing. Recreational snowmobile use would be limited to established routes, as designated by the Superintendent. Development of new snowmobile trails, including signs or structures would not occur.

Being limited to access and development zones, recreational ATV use is not appropriate considering the small proposed sizes of these zones. No ATV trails would be designated.

Mountain bike use in appropriate zones may be considered, with development and maintenance on trails designed to protect park values.

5.6 Motorboat Use

Motorboat use is generally associated with angling and hunting in both parks. The whole length of the Spanish River is not fully navigable by motorboat. Motorboat use is also a form of access to land use permit recreation camps, commercial outposts, cottages and adjacent Crown land. Biscotasi Lake is associated with motorized backcountry camping and motorized day-use angling. Several houseboats operate on the provincial park portion of the lake.

SHOULD THERE BE RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO MOTORBOAT HORSEPOWER ON LAKES AND RIVERS IN THE PROVINCIAL PARKS?

Parameters to Consider:

Type and horsepower restriction on motors can be determined at this time and then implemented through regulation under the *Provincial Parks Act*.

Biscotasi Lake is a reservoir with many shoals, submerged rocks and shallow bays. The lake is currently managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as a resource-based tourism lake with remote access. Tranquillity and solitude are important factors in the enjoyment of the area.

Houseboats are a form of commercial outpost on Biscotasi Lake. Clients moor in specified bays, and angle locally or by motorboat. There are three existing houseboats that are equipped with heads for sewage but not grey water waste. Concerns have been expressed by some about the potential environmental contamination by these craft.

Spanish River has navigable hazards all along the river – due to varying water levels and rapids. Public safety could be compromised by the use of large motors (e.g. striking rocks and deadheads). Concerns have been expressed by some public about the use of personal watercraft on the waterways within these parks. Electric motors, where used, are quiet and afford alternate motorized use in remote areas.

Motorboat Horsepower Restriction Option A:

The natural obstacles of Biscotasi Lake self control motor horsepower. No regulations are required to control motorboat horsepower into the future. However, a regulation would be required to prohibit motorboats in nature reserve zones.

Motorboat Horsepower Restriction Option B:

The drop and pool nature of Spanish River self control motor horsepower. No regulations are required to control motorboat horsepower into the future. However, a regulation would be required to prohibit motorboats in nature reserve zones.

Motorboat Restriction Option C:

On the waterway of Spanish River Provincial Park, motors would be restricted to a maximum of 25 horsepower, except for areas zoned as nature reserve or wilderness, and natural environment zone NE4 of Option A (i.e. Expanse Lake), where motorboats would not be permitted. Motorboat use would be permitted on the following lakes: Acheson, Spanish, Bluewater, Kennedy, Pogamasing, Lebell, Cavana, Long, Eleventh, Duke, Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First. Motors would be restricted to 25 horsepower on all lakes except Pogamasing Lake, which would have no horsepower restriction. Electric motors would be encouraged in all locations but would be the only type of motor permitted in natural environment zone NE6 of Option A.

5.7 Commercial Tourism

Commercial tourism development may be considered in provincial parks. Development would have to be compatible with the classification and values of each provincial park.

In both situations, new tourism establishments (privately operated) are an option that the public needs to consider. The range of development options could include an eco-lodge, outpost camps, private campground, or road-accessible Natural and Cultural Heritage Interpretation/Education facilities. Land disposition for a new commercial use is permitted under the authority of a land use permit or lease only, and is not available for purchase. Tourism proposals are subject to public consultation through a park management plan or plan amendment. Proposals must demonstrate that it is complementary to the park's objectives.

Currently there is only one lodge (Pogamasing Lake) within the boundaries of both parks. There are a number of commercial outpost camps. There are a number of lodges adjacent to Biscotasi Lake and Spanish River Provincial Parks that use the landbase and resources of the parks.

WHAT TYPE AND WHERE SHOULD NEW COMMERCIAL TOURISM ESTABLISHMENTS BE?

Commercial Tourism Option A:

No additional tourism establishments or infrastructure (commercial) would occur in Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park. This includes additional outpost camps, lodges or resorts, and houseboats. Tourism services, such as outfitting services for canoeing, angling, and hunting parties, could be enhanced through additional land use permits.

Commercial Tourism Option B:

No additional tourism establishments or infrastructure (commercial) would occur in Spanish River Provincial Park. Tourism services, such as outfitting services for canoeing, angling, and hunting parties, could be enhanced through additional land use permits.

Commercial Tourism Option C:

Biscotasi Lake is a large lake supporting fishing and hunting. Currently the campsites on islands and bays are heavily impacted by human use and in need of rehabilitation. Campsites would be managed to a level that stabilizes sites (e.g. harden to prevent environmental damage). Fixed roof accommodation such as Yurts may be permitted, on sites selected through site planning and environmental assessment.

Additional commercial houseboat use may be permitted. Proposals would be reviewed by Ontario Parks, subject to selection criteria and management prescriptions.

Commercial Tourism Option D:

The Spanish River has a number of outpost camps along its route. Fixed roofed accommodations may be considered within the provincial parks system. It is possible that this type of accommodation would be considered in the future.

5.8 Forest Access Roads and Crossings

In 1999, the *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy* stated that existing and new river crossings would be evaluated during the development of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy. Two river crossings, known as the West and East Branch Bridges, were established in 1992 and are found within the boundaries of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site to allow access for forestry purposes. These two forest access crossings were built in response to the Minister's acceptance of their presence along the Spanish River as recommended by the Parks Council in 1984. The *Spanish River Special Area Plan* (1990) was the forum for the public decisions made on a) the location of these crossings and b) the type of structure and mitigation measures for user impacts.

The West Branch bridge was built as a permanent structure, and allowed for full forest management activities. Timber was hauled west to the siding on the CPR line (currently not being used). No hauling of timber was allowed from June 1 to August 31 to reduce the impacts of this activity on river recreation travel, remote tourism and backcountry users.

The East Branch bridge was built to be a temporary bridge, with a short life span, and did not allow for hauling of timber. Its purpose was to transport workers, equipment etc. from the east, until forest management activities were completed in the allocations between the two river branches. Under extenuating or exceptional circumstances hauling timber to the east could be permitted, if an application was submitted with rationale, followed by approval from the Ministry of Natural Resources Regional Director.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE FUTURE FOR THE SPANISH RIVER WATER CROSSINGS?

Parameters to consider:

During the 1996 Timber Management Plan process, harvest blocks between the branches were deferred from harvesting until 2005-2010. By default the life span of the East Branch Bridge was extended until forest operations were completed on the deferred blocks.

In 2000, Domtar Inc. requested to amend the *Spanish River Special Area Plan* to allow the East Branch Bridge to remain in place until 2020, at which time the need for the structure would be re-evaluated. The decision was deferred by Ministry of Natural Resources Regional Director.

The *Spanish River Special Area Plan* approved of the bridges in principle and their life span. It recognized both the temporal need of the East Branch Bridge for forest management, as well as the significance of the East Branch of the Spanish River as a unique waterway corridor for Crown land recreation. The *Spanish River Special Area Plan* also concluded that no additional crossing(s) would be permitted on the Spanish River. A commitment to restrict public vehicular access across the two bridges was established.

The *Spanish River Special Area Plan* (1990) guides management activities, including road access and river crossings, until the approval of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy. The Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy would protect this Signature Site's ecosystem and its significant attributes while still allowing for compatible and appropriate tourism, recreation, and resource sector development. The strategy would include sufficient information upon which to support sound management decisions within the Signature Site and would build on decisions made in the *Spanish River Special Area Plan.*

Bridge Option A:

Apply the status quo to both bridges based on the *Spanish River Special Area Plan* decisions. The plan states the life span of each bridge and the rationale for these decisions. Is it still valid today and into the future? Current commitments limit the ability to remove the East Branch Bridge upon approval of the strategy.

Conditions under this option would be:

- The East Branch Bridge would be removed when harvesting and silvicultural requirements are completed on the deferred blocks. The deferred blocks would be harvested early in the Forest Management Plan to facilitate removal of the bridge by 2010. The Metagama Road would be physically abandoned to Wapejo Creek.
- Until time of removal, and if conditions warrant it (case-by-case) timber hauling across the East Bridge could be granted during the winter season (joint decision between Regional Director, Northeast and Managing Director, Ontario Parks).
- Public access to Spanish River Provincial Park via the Metagama Road or any road adjacent to it would not be permitted.
- Restriction on the West Branch Bridge would remain the same. See above.

This option reinforces the validity of the *Spanish River Special Area Plan.* The intent of the plan was to provide for immediate forest management need with future consideration for the tourism value of the river. Now, as a regulated protected area and signature site, the Spanish River Provincial Park has an opportunity to retain the river as 'wild' as possible for future generations.

Bridge Option B:

The East Branch Bridge would become a permanent bridge for limited forest management activities. The West Branch Bridge would remain a permanent water crossing for forest management activities. Decisions on their life span would be made in the forest management plan. The Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy would place conditions on water crossing use.

Conditions under this option would be:

- To minimize the impact on all resource users, the East Branch Bridge would have a travel restriction for any purpose (excluding a safety emergency) between May 1st to November 15th; the restriction would apply to all users[8].
- The current restrictions on the West Branch Bridge would be adjusted to no timber hauling from May 15th to Sept 8th.
- The vehicular public access restrictions on the Metagama Road from Wapejo Creek to Ivy Creek would remain, and would be strengthened to restrict entry to the Spanish River Provincial Park.
- It is proposed that no access zone (point) be developed on the Metagama Road to gain entry to Spanish River Provincial Park.

This option is a blend of recognizing recreation values and resource harvest extraction needs in the setting of a significant tourism area. Water crossings within a waterway provincial park may be required. Mitigation assists in reducing the impacts of forest management activities on the natural, recreational and cultural values and features within the signature site.

Bridge Option C:

The East and West Branch Bridge are essential water crossings for forest management activities and would remain into the future. Decisions on their life span would be made in the forest management plan. Both bridges would allow for all forest management activities, including timber hauling, year-round.

Conditions under this option would be:

- The purpose of the water crossing are for forest management only. Travel restrictions would not be placed on timing or activity. Other users[9] are restricted.
- Pollution from dust, noise and sediment erosion would be monitored, and mitigation would be required, if warranted. Mitigation may include paving entry to the bridges.
- The vehicular public access restrictions on the Metagama Road from Wapejo Creek to Ivy Creek would remain, and would be strengthened to include entry to the Spanish River Provincial Park.
- It is proposed that an access zone (point) would not be developed on the Metagama Road to gain entry to Spanish River Provincial Park.
- It is proposed that the West Branch Bridge would be upgraded to an aesthetic and environmental - designed bridge by 2010.

This option recognizes the changes in the method of operation in the Spanish Forest. The rationale for bridge permanency is a result of changes:

- in wood commodity demand strategies, resulting in hauling when an order is placed,
- in the utilization of species, namely hardwoods, which were allocated but not harvested (due to poor markets) during the 1990s, and
- in the ability to use small diameter conifer wood at the Ostrum Mill east of Highway 144.

By accepting the full use of the bridges for forest management activities, this option offers other means to mitigate the impacts of forest operations.

Bridge Option D:

The East and West Branch Bridge are not required water crossings beyond 2010 for forest management activities. Both bridges would be decommissioned by 2010.

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[8] Including commercial resource harvest users, authorized property holders, CPR workers etc.
[9] including commercial resource harvest users, authorized property holders, CPR workers etc.

Conditions under this option would be:

- The terms of the *Spanish River Special Area Plan* would stay in effect until 2010 with the removal of both bridges. The Metagama Road would be physically abandoned to Wapejo Creek.
- Until time of removal, and if conditions warrant it (case-by-case) timber hauling across the East Bridge could be granted during the winter season (joint decision between Regional Director, Northeast and Managing Director, Ontario Parks).
- Public access to Spanish River Provincial Park via the Metagama Road or any road adjacent to it would not be permitted.

This option puts emphasis on the unique recreational corridor the Spanish River is, and allows for future development of this significant remote-based, essentially roadless tourism area. Alternate avenues to access the adjacent forest management unit would be required.

5.9 Forest Operations

Decisions about the use of lands adjacent to the Spanish River Valley Signature Site would be based on existing legislation, strategic direction and policy, such as the *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy*, the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*, the *Ontario Forest Accord*, the *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas*, and associated Forest Management Plans.

Adjacent landowner, First nations, Crown land users and other stakeholders are encouraged to identify their interest during this planning process.

Forest operations adjacent to the provincial parks within the Spanish River Valley Signature Site would be managed by the forest management planning process of the Spanish Forest and the Northshore Forest Management Units. The approved Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy would contain documentation that provides management direction for forest practices in the enhanced management areas. It would also outline recommendations for developing forest management plans to have regard for the protected areas and the necessary practices required to sustain the objectives and values of the signature site.

6.0 Enhanced Management Area Resource Management Scenarios

The Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy will provide management direction for three enhanced management areas (EMA) that are adjacent to Spanish River Provincial Park. Refer to Section 3.5 and 3.6 for the definition and purpose of enhanced management areas.

Crown land use activities will be promoted in a manner that does not jeopardize the natural, recreational and cultural values of the signature site. Areas that are sensitive to human use and disturbance will be identified and managed to ensure the protection of these values.

6.1 Swann Lake EMA and Acheson Lake EMA (E217a and E204a)

Both the Swann Lake EMA and Acheson Lake EMA (See Figure 14) were designated as remote access. Due to the similarities in their land use intent, management strategies are presented together in this document. Remote access enhanced management areas are intended to maintain the remote character of the selected area. Given the large size, remoteness and relative absence of roads, these areas will play a significant role in protecting wilderness values outside the parks and protected areas system.

The relatively remote areas of Swann Lake EMA and Acheson Lake EMA encompass several micro-watersheds and tributaries of the Spanish River. Pockets of remote undisturbed lands exist adjacent to timber operations. The areas contain moose populations, a variety of stocked lakes for ice fishing and remote hunting opportunities. Land use permit recreation camps are located on Acheson Lake.

These areas will be managed for forestry, mining and recreational uses consistent with remote access enhanced management area policies in the *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas*. Land use direction and resource management activities within this area will be compatible with protecting the recreational values of the adjacent Spanish River Provincial Park.

6.1.1 Access

The land use intent for access is that no new long term all season public access be created. Previously existing roads are recognized, and available for public use, unless otherwise posted.

The planning and development of new roads must consider the values of the area, aesthetics and should be directed to existing corridors where possible. The focus on new roads used for forestry will be on winter roads with primary access roads requiring a 'use management strategy' to address road location, standards of construction, physical abandonment and use restrictions. Restrictions could include: temporary water crossings, water crossing removal, no road zones (e.g. 400 metres from waterway), true winter roads (e.g. no gravel, minimal grubbing), posting or gating.

Commercial resource harvesters, such as trappers, have permission to use existing trails for their intended purposes, but will be restricted in use of new roads. Required new trails shall be laid out as to not create additional motorized vehicle access to the area.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. Motorized vehicles would not permitted to gain access to the Spanish River Provincial Park through any existing road, new roads or trails from these enhanced management areas.

B. Water crossings of the Wakonassin River within the Swann Lake EMA would not be permitted.

C. There would be no forest access roads beyond a true winter road within 400 metres of Spanish River, Reynolds Creek and Acheson Lake of Spanish River Provincial Park. A definition of a true winter road will be included in the next *Spanish and Northshore Forest Management Plans*. All water crossing on true winter roads would be removed.

D. Physical road abandonment would be required for new roads beyond the standards of a true winter road (e.g. removal of water crossings as a minimum and possibly some road surface manipulation).

E. Existing trails would be documented and monitored to maintain current level of recreational access. This may lead to future restrictions and compliance if the hunting and fishing pressure increases with corresponding decline in healthy fish and wildlife populations.

F. Review road use management strategy of the secondary road in the vicinity of Tower Lake.

6.1.2 Land Tenure

Crown land dispositions may occur, but must be compatible with the remote access intent and would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. No new allocation of Crown land for private land tenure purposes. Cottage subdivision development opportunities are limited, and are not compatible with the remote nature of these areas.

B. Discourage new land use permits for private recreation camps.

C. Proposals for new fly-in outpost camps would be entertained on the following designated tourism lakes – Reynolds, Tower (#57) and "S" (#34).

6.1.3 Tourism and Recreation

Traditional recreational activities such as canoeing, camping, hiking, winter sports, fishing, and hunting are encouraged, provided they do not lead to increased access. Though currently not present, future commercial tourism may be considered. In both circumstances the remote nature of these areas take precedent, permitting no facility or trail development that would lead to improved motorized vehicle access. With limited access, the lakes are not commonly used in summer; ice fishing increases winter use.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. With direction from Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources, in consultation with Ontario Parks, and in partnership with a private enterprise (e.g. commercial outfitter), create and maintain designated campsites along the Wakonassin River canoe route in Swann Lake EMA.

B. Develop day use or backcountry hiking trails in Acheson Lake EMA to promote summer use and opportunities to view old growth pine forests. Under the direction of Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources and in cooperation with Ontario Parks, and in partnership with a First Nations community or private enterprise, the creation of a business case to demonstrate the feasibility of developing and operating hiking trails in

this area is encouraged. If developed, the Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL) would recognize this activity with Area of Concern (AOC) prescriptions.

6.1.4 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage sites would be identified and protected under the guidance of the Ministry of Culture, who is responsible for cultural heritage and archaeological sites.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. Minimize disturbance to acknowledged sites by humans and industrial activities through education and protocol established by the Ministry of Culture.

B. With direction from Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources, and in consultation with Ontario Parks, and in partnership with a First Nation community, Friends of the Spanish River or similar organization, design interpretive programs profiling the history of Aboriginal use, fur trade and forest industry.

6.1.5 Fish and Wildlife

Recreational fishing and hunting is permitted. These recreational sports are popular pursuits, with some lakes stocked with trout species such as splake and brook trout.

Commercial baitfish harvesting and fur harvesting would be permitted to continue. New trails required for commercial fur harvest and bait fish harvest that lead to all-season public access would be discouraged.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. To reduce fishing pressure on McLander Lake (B1 lake trout lake) no new access trails would be permitted. Stocking of current self-sustaining lake trout lakes, such as McLander, would be discontinued to divert fishing pressure to stocked lakes.

B. Review opportunities to increase fish stocking in accessible waters as a means of providing increased angling opportunities and to divert pressure away from natural populations.

C. Limit the use of baitfish in all identified brook trout lakes (e.g. Tower, Charles) to reduce non-native species introduction.

D. When feasible, conduct appropriate lake and fishery studies that would lead to improved management of the fish populations.

E. To promote a high quality hunting experience, hunters are limited to mechanized travel on existing roads and trails.

F. Programs which enhance wildlife habitat would be encouraged.

G. If hiking and hunting occurs on the same landscape, develop awareness and education programs to ensure safety of all recreational users, including cooperation with Bear Management Area operators.

6.1.6 Forestry

Forest management practices would be modified to protect and retain the remote character of the area while adhering to the intent of the *Ontario Forest Accord*. All new roads planned in the forest management plan would require a 'use management strategy'. Aggregate extraction for forest access road building purposes would be permitted. An Area of Concern (AOC) on the

Wakonassin River in the *Spanish and Northshore Forest Management Plans* (FMP) would continue.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. To protect recreational values of the adjacent Spanish River Provincial Park, timing restrictions on harvesting would be imposed (e.g. no cutting May 15-Sept 8 within one kilometre of the Spanish River and Wakonassin River canoe routes and adjacent proposed wilderness zone).

B. Viewscape modeling required to a maximum of one kilometre from the centerline of both Spanish River and Wakonassin River to protect recreational values.

C. Where feasible, forest management activities would assist in Crown land fisheries and wildlife management (e.g. possible habitat enhancement).

D. Forestry education and interpretation opportunities (e.g. trails) to showcase best practices.

6.1.7 Mineral Exploration, Mining and Aggregates

Aggregate extraction and mineral exploration and development may occur provided that public long-term all-season access within the area would not be improved or created. Rehabilitation measures, including abandonment of roads, would be implemented. Work permits for new roads and water crossings would contain specific provisions in this regard.

Operating guidelines for the protection of provincial parks, forestry activities, remote-based tourism and important fish and wildlife habitat will be considered in aggregate permit and licence applications. The mining industry's use of best practices policy put forward by Ministry of Northern Development and Mines will be encouraged for mineral exploration and development.

There are no management scenarios.

6.2 Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA (E193r)

The designation of the Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA (See Figure 15) is recreation with a focus on remoteness. Recreation enhanced management areas have been applied to areas with high recreational values on a wide range of recreational activities such as exploring, canoeing, boating, fishing and hunting. This is an important remote tourism, resource sector (forestry, mining) and recreational area.

With many interconnecting lakes and rugged scenic topography, this large recreational area can provide low-density, high-quality recreation in a natural setting. Numerous snowmobile and portage trails currently exist between the lakes in the area. Many of the lakes contain lake trout, and other lakes are stocked. The area includes a significant number of remote recreational and commercial outpost camps.

Portions of the sustainable forest licence (SFL) are currently managed for remote tourism with public road access restrictions. Hence all activities need to be carried out in such a way to protect, maintain or enhance remote tourism qualities.

Land use direction and resource management activities within this area would be compatible with protecting the recreational values of the adjacent Spanish River Provincial Park and the Mississagi River Provincial Park Addition.

6.2.1 Access

Where remote recreational values exist, industrial activities and the related construction and use of new roads needs to be carried out in such a way as to maintain or enhance the remote recreation qualities. Existing roads are recognized, and available for public use, unless otherwise posted.

Non-timber resource use harvesters, such as trappers, have authority to use existing trails for their intended purposes, but would be restricted in use of new roads. Required new trails shall be laid out as to not create additional motorized vehicle access to the area.

All resource management operations around Indian Lake would locate new access roads to minimize their impacts on provincial park values and the semi-remoteness of the area. As a general principle no new roads would be located within 400 metres of the high water mark on Indian Lake.

When maintenance of the dam at Sinaminda Lake is required, the access road to the Sinaminda dam would be minimally improved to maintain the remote nature of the enhanced management area.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. Motorized vehicles would not be permitted to gain access to the Spanish River Provincial Park through any existing roads, new roads or trails from this enhanced management area, with the exception of authorized land holders or non-timber resource use harvesters given expressed permission.

B. Current public access restrictions from Metagama Road would continue and public access restrictions would be implemented with any new roads required from the south.

C. There would be no forest access roads beyond a true winter road within 400 metres of Pogamasing, Kennedy, Bluewater and Franklin lakes of Spanish River Provincial Park. A definition of a true winter road would be included in the next *Spanish Forest Management Plan*. All water crossings on true winter roads would be removed.

D. To acknowledge the non-designated canoe route along Pogamasing Creek, there would be no water crossings developed or forest access roads within 400 metres of the creek.

E. Physical road abandonment is required for new roads beyond the standards of a true winter road (e.g. removal of water crossings as a minimum and possibly some road surface manipulation).

F. Existing trails to be documented and monitored to maintain current level of recreational access. This may lead to future restrictions and compliance if the hunting and fishing pressure increases with corresponding decline in healthy fish and wildlife populations.

G. Improve access facilities (e.g. washrooms, garbage facilities, etc.) at Sinaminda Lake dam access point through partnerships. Reduce overnight camping stay to one night only to encourage disbursement to other lakes.

H. Leave all existing access points open on Sinaminda Lake with no maintenance (status quo) with the intention of allowing them to abandon naturally.

6.2.2 Land Tenure

Crown land dispositions may occur, but must be compatible with the remote access intent and would be considered on a case-by-case basis. No additional land use permits for commercial

outpost camps or main lodge operations would be issued on Indian Lake, except for replacement of existing operations.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. No new allocation of Crown land for private land tenure purposes. Cottage subdivision development opportunities are limited and are not compatible with the area's remote nature.

B. Discourage new land use permits for private recreation camps.

C. Proposals for new outpost camps that complement the roadless concept would be entertained on the following designated tourism lakes: Gilden and Squirrel.

D. Proposals that promote non-consumptive activities such as wildlife viewing, swimming, canoeing, and cultural heritage appreciation, etc. would be encouraged.

6.2.3 Tourism and Recreation

Traditional recreational activities such as canoeing, camping, hiking, winter sports, fishing, and hunting are encouraged. Existing lodge or outpost camp activity would continue. The area would be considered for additional remote commercial tourism sites. There are excellent opportunities for the enhancement of existing canoe routes among the interconnecting lakes within this enhanced management area.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. Introduction of areas of special interest (zoning) to better manage the diverse opportunities present (See Figure 15). An access zone at south end of Sinaminda Lake allows for vehicular road access with no restrictions on public access. A remote tourism zone includes all designated tourism lakes, of which there are six. The lakes are Little Pogamasing, Piano, Squirrel, Alton, Mile and Gilden. It protects the commercial remote based tourism by limiting public access. Timber management guidelines for remote based tourism apply. A remote recreation zone promotes non-mechanized backcountry opportunities by discouraging motor travel, and promoting established canoe routes. It provides for controlled entry to adjacent provincial parks.

B. With direction from the local District Ministry of Natural Resources, in consultation with Ontario Parks, and in partnership with a commercial outfitter, enhance the current canoe routes in this area. Request that the Spanish Forest FMP to acknowledge these routes and develop an Area of Concern (AOC) prescription. Portages would be re-established, or if causing environmental damage relocated to appropriate terrain. Basic facilities at remote campsites would be developed such as fire pits and pit privies. The intent of this approach being to help prevent negative impacts on the environment (e.g. human waste, multiple fire pits, destruction of vegetation to build structures). Erect signage for campsites, portages and trails.

C. Develop a boat cache registry that allows for resource harvest and commercial and private boat caches on specified lakes for specified uses.

D. Through partnerships develop and promote remote campsites on Sinaminda Lake (e.g. designated sites with structured fire pits, picnic tables, and compostable toilets).

E. Through partnerships enhance and maintain campsites for remote land based recreational opportunities.

6.2.4 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage sites would be identified and protected under the guidance of the Ministry of Culture, who is responsible for cultural heritage and archaeological sites.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. Minimize disturbance to acknowledged sites by humans and industrial activities through education and protocol established by the Ministry of Culture.

B. With direction from the local District Ministry of Natural Resources, and in consultation with Ontario Parks, and in partnership with a First Nation community, Friends of the Spanish River or similar organization, design interpretive programs profiling the history of Aboriginal use, fur trade and forest industry.

6.2.5 Fish and Wildlife

Recreational fishing and hunting is permitted. These recreational sports are popular pursuits, with eight lakes identified as sustaining lake trout lakes. Fish stocking plays a minor role in the fishery of this enhanced management area.

Commercial baitfish harvesting and fur harvesting are permitted uses. New trails required for commercial fur harvest and bait fish harvest that lead to all-season public access would be discouraged.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. To reduce fishing pressure on identified lake trout lakes, no new access trails would be permitted.

B. Review opportunities to increase fish stocking in accessible waters as a means of providing increased angling opportunities and to divert pressure away from natural populations.

C. When feasible, conduct appropriate lake and fishery studies that would lead to improved management of the fish populations.

D. To promote a high quality hunting experience, hunters are limited to mechanized travel on existing roads and trails.

E. Programs which enhance wildlife habitat would be encouraged.

6.2.6 Forestry

Forest management practices are to be modified to protect and retain the recreational values and remote character of the area while adhering to the intent of the *Ontario Forest Accord*. All new roads planned in the forest management plan would require a road use management strategy.

The following outlines possible management scenarios:

A. To protect recreational values of the adjacent Spanish River Provincial Park, timing restrictions on harvesting would be imposed (e.g. no cutting May 15-Sept 8 within one kilometre of the Spanish River canoe route).

B. Establish a 400 meter no road zone on Pogamasing Creek and all designated tourism lakes.

C. Apply appropriate Area of Concern (AOC) designation to tourism lakes in this enhanced management area as negotiated in Resource Stewardship Agreements (RSA) for the *Spanish Forest Management Plan*.

D. Viewscape modeling required to a maximum of one kilometre from the centerline of Spanish River and high water mark of Pogamasing, Kennedy, Franklin and Bluewater lakes to protect recreational values.

E. Where feasible, forest management activities would assist in Crown land fisheries and wildlife management (e.g. possible habitat enhancement).

F. Encourage forestry education and interpretation opportunities (e.g. trails) to showcase best practices.

6.2.7 Mineral Exploration, Mining and Aggregates

As this enhanced management area has been identified to protect remote recreation values, aggregate extraction and mineral exploration and development may occur provided that the related industrial activity, including new road construction is carried out in such a way as to maintain or enhance the remote qualities. Work permits for new roads or trails or water crossings would contain specific provisions in this regard.

Operating guidelines for the protection of provincial parks, forestry activities, remote-based tourism and important fish and wildlife habitat would be considered in aggregate permit and licence applications.

Aggregate extraction around Sinaminda Lake is limited to construction of local forest and water access roads. New commercial quarry operations would not permitted in Stralak Township.

The mining industries use of best practices policy put forward by Ministry of Northern Development and Mines would be encouraged for mineral exploration and development.

There are no management scenarios.

7.0 Spanish/Vermilion River Water Management Plan

Maintenance of a healthy watershed would be a priority in all water management decisions pertaining to the Spanish River Valley. By balancing the integrity of the ecosystem with the needs of resource users, objectives of both the Spanish/Vermilion River water management plan and the Spanish River Valley Signature Site strategy can be achieved. The water management plan would strive to maximize the net environmental, social and economic benefits from water resources management. The project team of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site would work in cooperation with the planning team of the Spanish/Vermilion River Water Management Plan. The existing Spanish River Watershed water management plan has recently been reviewed and a new planning cycle has been initiated.

8.0 Future Boundary Refinement

Future research and further detailed earth and life science assessments, plus the collection of cultural and recreational values information may be warranted. This would determine whether boundary amendments to the two provincial parks and three enhanced management areas within the Spanish River Valley Signature Site are necessary.

Waterway parks, such as the Spanish River Provincial Park, serve many roles – environmental protection, education and the provision of recreation services and tourism opportunities. The waterway boundary should incorporate sufficient land to meet earth and life science representation objectives and secure the integrity of natural or cultural values. In addition, boundary refinements may also be necessary to address specific park management issues.

Recent documentation has provided some initial insights as to the adequacy of the existing boundary. Boundary adjustments in the future may be required to provide greater protection for signature site values that extend beyond the signature site's current boundary.

Results of the public consultations associated with the development of the signature site strategy would also be used to help determine where a boundary refinement may provide a significant contribution to the park's natural and cultural heritage representation or other recreational values.

The final strategy would acknowledge that future boundary refinements that support the objectives of ecological integrity and completion or enhancement of representation may be warranted. It would also acknowledge that any such refinements would also need to meet applicable land use planning requirements.

9.0 Summary

The preceding sections outline the potential options and alternatives for the management of Spanish River Valley Signature Site. This document is meant to facilitate discussion. Information from this document and input received through public comments will be analyzed and considered in the next phase of the planning process.

Resolution of your concerns is of importance to the project team. At any time you can discuss your concerns and ideas with the park planner.

Your comments, participation and knowledge are instrumental to ensure the best possible signature site strategy is developed. Please provide us with your ideas about the management options presented in this document on the enclosed comment questionnaire.

Please submit your completed questionnaire or comments to:

Will Kershaw, Project Manager
Spanish River Valley Signature Site
199 Larch Street, Suite 404
Sudbury, ON
P3E 5P9

Tel: 705.564.3168
Fax: 705.564.3171
www.OntarioParks.com

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11.0 Appendix A

The following are tables are the resource management policies and recreation activities permitted for Spanish River and Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks.

Resource Management Policies	Potentially permitted resource management policies by zone											
	Waterway Class Parks						Natural Environment Class Parks					
ZONES	WI	NR	NE	HI	A	D	WI	NR	NE	HI	A	D
Aggregate extraction												
Baitfish Harvesting [1] - existing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
- new												
Commercial Fishing [2]												
Commercial Tourism - existing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
- new	M		M				M		M			
Energy transmission and communications corridors – new	M	M	M	M	M	M						
Hydroelectric development												
Mineral exploration and development												
Timber harvest												
Trapping [3] - existing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
- new												
Wild rice harvest [4]												
Land disposition - private												
- commercial			M	M[a]	M	M			M	M[a]	M	M
Fire suppression - natural			M		Y	Y			M		Y	Y
- human caused	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fish habitat management	M	M	Y	M	M	Y	M	M	Y	M	M	Y
Fish stocking - native			Y		Y	Y			Y		Y	Y
- non native												
Insect/disease - native			M	M	M	Y			M	M	M	Y
suppression - non native	Y	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	M	Y
Inventory/monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fuelwood [5] – personal use permits			M						M			
Prescribed burning	M	M	M	M			M	M		M		
Recreation - can & bottle ban	M	M	M	M			M	M	M	M		
Restriction - party size & quotas	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	
- motor horsepower	Y	Y	M	Y	M	M	Y	Y	M	Y	M	M
Roads: - existing and essential	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
non-park use - new	M	M	M	M	M	M						
Vegetation management	M	M	Y	M	Y	Y	M	M	Y	M	Y	Y
Water control structures – new	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	Y	M	Y	Y
Wildlife population management	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

[1] For the portion of Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park that was regulated in 1989, baitfish harvesting is not permitted in any zone, except in lakes not wholly enclosed within a park's boundary. Licensed operation will be phased out by January 1, 2010.

[2] No existing operations and new operations are not permitted.

[3] For the portion of Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park that was regulated in 1989, trapping had already been rescinded from the trapline's legal description (CP-86).

[4] No existing operations and new operations are not permitted.

[5] No existing permits. Conditions for future authorization to be determined during planning.

Activities and Facilities	Potentially permitted activities and facilities by zone											
	Waterway Class Parks						Natural Environment Class Parks					
ZONES	**WI**	**NR**	**NE**	**HI**	**A**	**D**	**WI**	**NR**	**NE**	**HI**	**A**	**D**
All terrain vehicles (recreational use) Existing authorized ATV trails [6] ATV off trail use	Y	Y	Y	Y	M^p Y	M^p Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	M^p Y	M^p Y
Aircraft landing: - Commercial - Private			M		M M	M M			M		M M	M
Boating (power): Commercial Private	M M	M M	M M	M^a M^a	M M	M M			M M	M^a	M M	M M
Campgrounds: Car Boat-in/walk-in Group Backcountry	M		M Y		M	Y M M	M Y		M Y		M M M	Y M M
Canoeing/kayaking	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y
Demonstration areas (i.e. exhibits)				M^a						M^a		M
Hiking	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y
Historical appreciation – self-guided	Y	M	Y	M	M	Y	Y	M	Y	M	M	Y
Horseback riding – trail			M	M^a	M	M	M		M	M^a	M	M
Mountain biking – designated trails	M		M		M	M	M		M		M	M
Nature appreciation – self-guided	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y
Orienteering	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y
Outfitting services					M	M					M	M
Outpost camp (commercial)			M		M		M		M			
Painting/photography	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y
Picnic grounds				M	Y	Y				M	Y	Y
Playgrounds						M						M
Recreation programs (organized)						M						M
Resorts/Lodges				M^a		M				M^a		M
Restaurants				M^a	M	Y				M^a		Y
Rock climbing	M		M		M	M	M		M		M	M
Sailing and sailboarding	M	M	Y	M	M	Y	M	M	Y	M	M	Y
Scuba and skin diving	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Cross-country skiing and snowshoeing	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y
Snowmobiling			M		M	M			M		M	M
Spelunking (cave exploration)	M		M		M	M	M		M		M	M
Sport fishing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sport hunting [7] (including commercial bear hunting)	Y		Y	Y			Y		Y	Y		
Swimming – facility based	Y	M	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	M	Y	M^a	Y	Y

[6] Trails that support authorized resource harvest or land tenure, excluding the portion of Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park that was regulated in 1989.

[7] Hunting is permitted in the portion of Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park that was regulated in 1989 in natural environment zones only.

Legend

Y	Normally encouraged in this zone
M	May be encouraged in certain zones where deemed appropriate
Blank	Not compatible with this zone; if now existing, a non-conforming use to be phased out
M^a	May be encouraged if authentic to the historical zone
M^p	May be permitted if supported in management plan

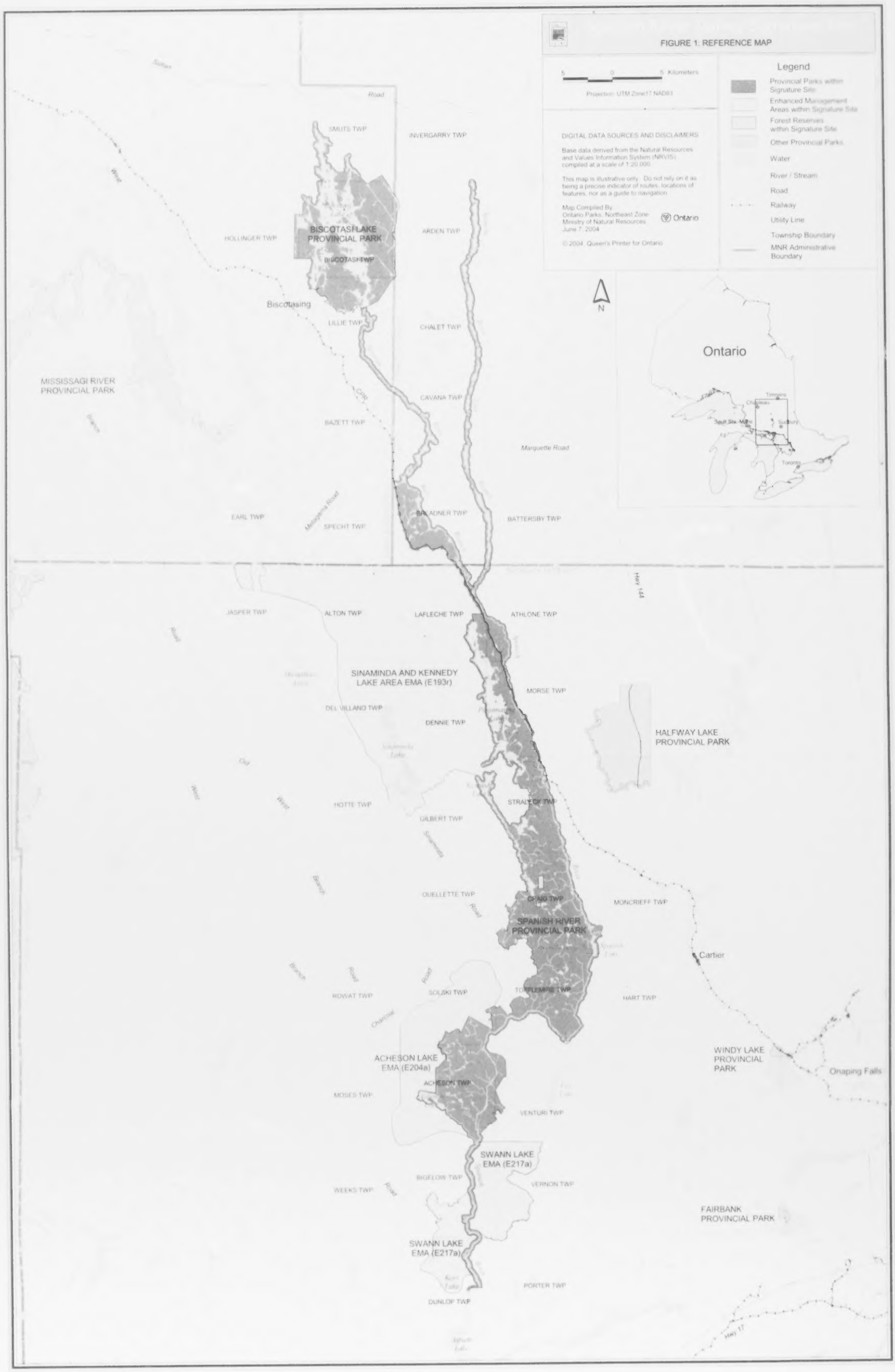
FIGURE 1. REFERENCE MAP
5 0 5 Kilometers
Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83
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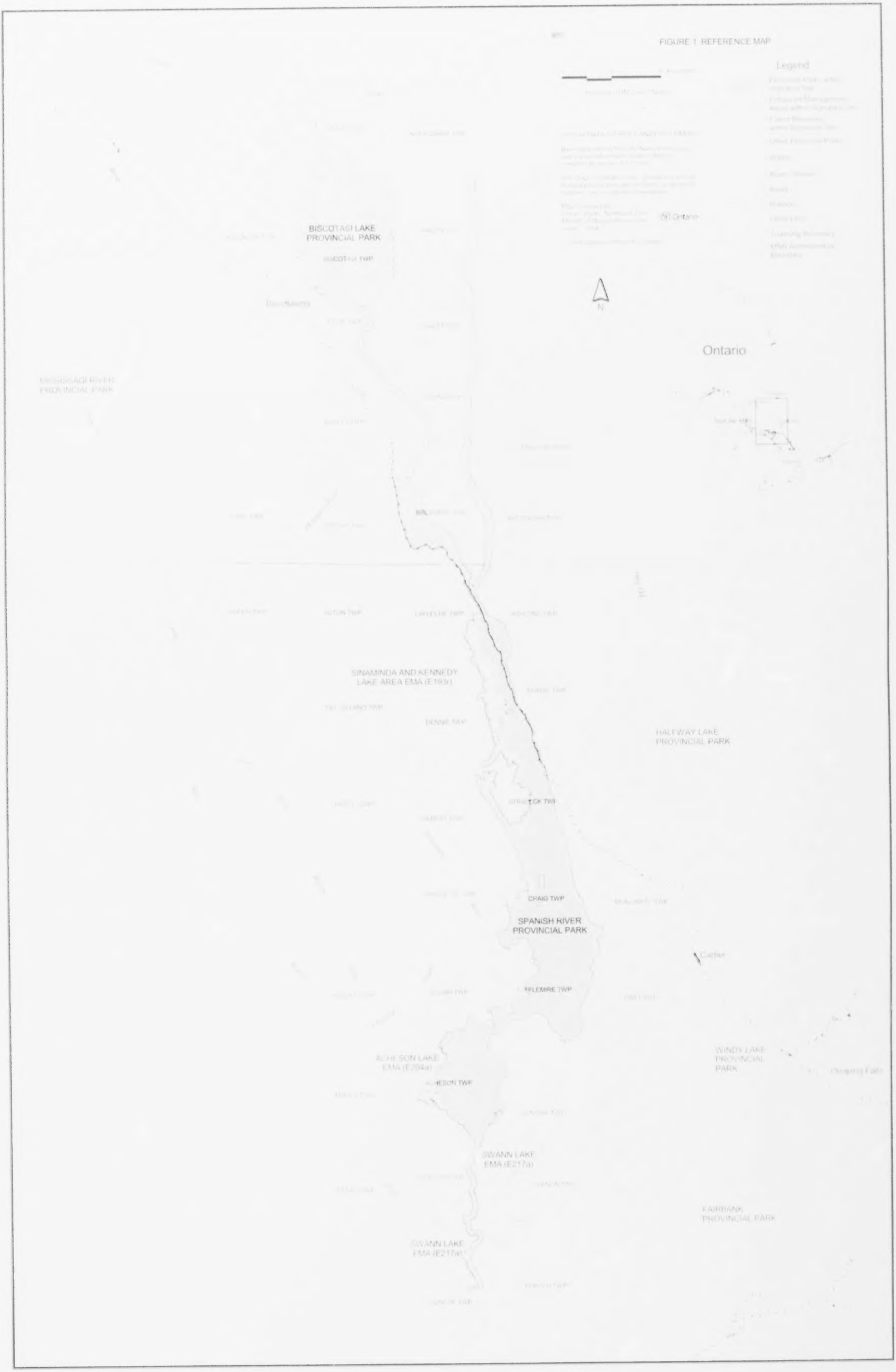
Ontario
Legend
Provincial Parks within Signature Site
Enhanced Management Areas within Signature Site
Forest Reserves within Signature Site
Other Provincial Parks
Water
River / Stream
Road
Railway
Utility Line
Township Boundary
MNR Administrative Boundary
N
Ontario
Timmins
Chapleau
Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
Toronto
SMUTS TWP
INVERGARRY TWP
BISCOTASI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
BISCOTASH TWP
HOLLINGER TWP
ARDEN TWP
Biscotasing
LILLIE TWP
CHALET TWP
MISSISSAGI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
CAVANA TWP
BAZETT TWP
Marquette Road
EARL TWP
SPECHT TWP
BREADNER TWP
BATTERSBY TWP
JASPER TWP
ALTON TWP
LAFLECHE TWP
ATHLONE TWP
SINAMINDA AND KENNEDY LAKE AREA EMA (E193r)
MORSE TWP
DEL VILLANO TWP
DENNIE TWP
HALFWAY LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
HOTTE TWP
STRAITON TWP
GILBERT TWP
OUELLETTE TWP
CRAIG TWP
MONCRIEFF TWP
SPANISH RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Cartier
ROWAT TWP
SOLSKI TWP
TOPPUMMIN TWP
HART TWP
ACHESON LAKE EMA (E204a)
ACHESON TWP
WINDY LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
Onaping Falls
MOSES TWP
VENTURI TWP
SWANN LAKE EMA (E217a)
BIGELOW TWP
VERNON TWP
WEEKS TWP
FAIRBANK PROVINCIAL PARK
SWANN LAKE EMA (E217a)
PORTER TWP
DUNLOP TWP
Hwy 17

FIGURE 1: REFERENCE MAP



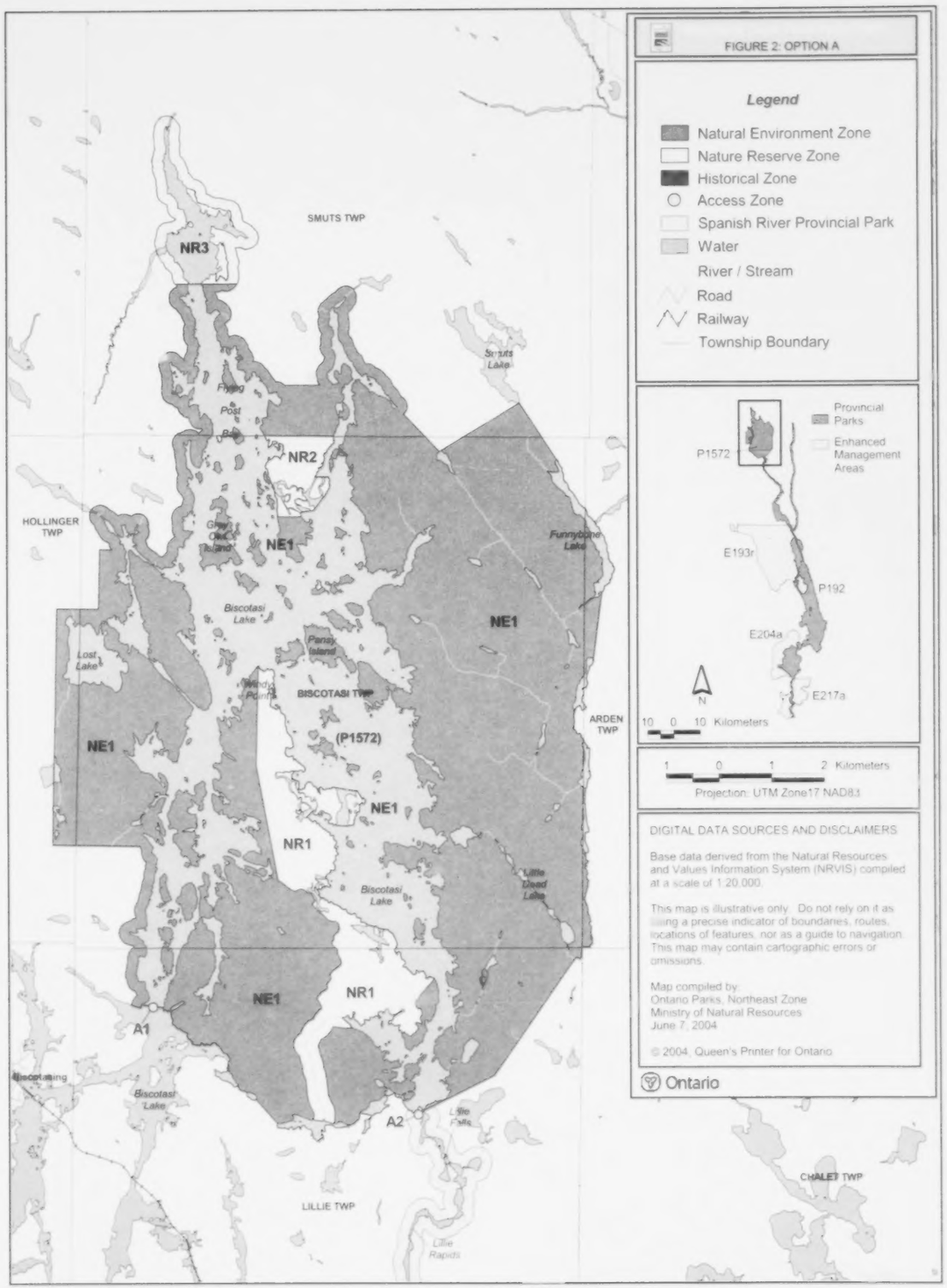


FIGURE 2: OPTION A

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Access Zone
- Spanish River Provincial Park
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Railway
- Township Boundary

1 0 1 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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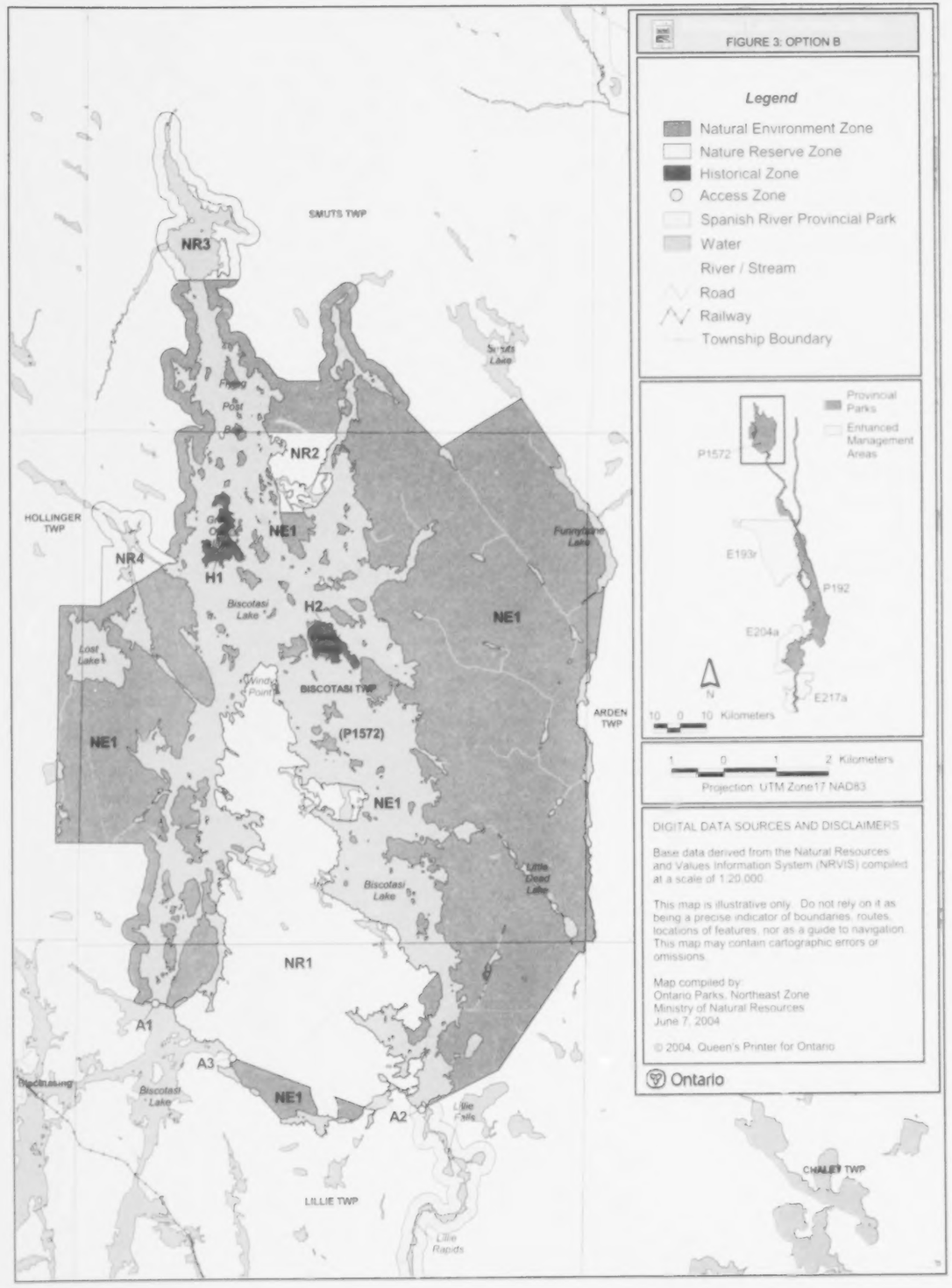

FIGURE 3: OPTION B

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Access Zone
- Spanish River Provincial Park
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Railway
- Township Boundary

1 0 1 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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FIGURE 2: OPTION A

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Access Zone
- Spanish River Provincial Park
- Water
- River - Stream
- Road
- Railway
- Township Boundary

NR3

NR2

NE1

NR4

H1

H2

NE1

NE1

NE1

NE1

NR1

NE1

NR1

A1

A2

BISCOTASI TWP

(P1572)

Pansy Island

Little Dead Lake

Ontario

FIGURE 3: OPTION B

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Access Zone
- Spanish River Provincial Park
- Water
- River - Stream
- Road
- Railway
- Township Boundary

NR3

NR2

NE1

NR4

H1

H2

NE1

NE1

NE1

NE1

NR1

NE1

NR1

A1

A2

BISCOTASI TWP

(P1572)

Pansy Island

Little Dead Lake

Ontario

FIGURE 4: OPTION A - MAP 1

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

MAP 1

Provincial Parks

Enhanced Management Areas

10 0 10 Kilometers

2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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INVERGARRY TWP
VROOMAN TWP
ARDEN TWP
EDINBURGH TWP
BISCOTASI TWP
LILLIE TWP
CHAILEY TWP
PAUDASH TWP
BAZETT TWP
CAVANA TWP
MARQUETTE TWP
(P1572) BISCOTASI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
(P192)
A13
A4
NE3
NE2
Smuts Lake
Funnybone Lake
Biscotasi Lake
Lost Lake
Parrot Island
Wind Point
Little Dead Lake
Lille Rapids
Bazett Rapids
Dead River
Crotet Lake
Rumsey Lake
Bushtad Lake
CPR
Hwy 144

FIGURE 4: OPTION A - MAP 1

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

Ontario

FIGURE 5: OPTION B - MAP 1

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

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FIGURE 5: OPTION B - MAP 1

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Biscotasi Lake Provincial Park
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

MAP 1

Ontario

FIGURE 6: OPTION A - MAP 2

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

10 0 10 Kilometers

N

MAP 2

Provincial Parks

Enhanced Management Areas

2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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McPHAIL TWP
BAZETT TWP
CAVANA TWP
MARQUETTE TWP
SPECHT TWP
BREADNER TWP
DATTERSBY TWP
EARL TWP
ALTON TWP
LAFLECHE TWP
ATHLONE TWP
JASPER TWP
NE1
NE2
NE3
NE4
A5
A6
A7
(P192)
(E193r)
Metagama
Metagama Station
Cavana Lake
Isabel Lake
Isabel Rapids
Hook Rapids
Cavana Rapids
Snake Rapids
Drive Road Rapids
Lebell Rapids
Breadner Falls
C3 Rapids
Upper Athlone Rapids
Lower Athlone Rapids
Kingfisher Swifts
The Forks
The Inch Worm
Indian Lake
Alton Lake
Big Squaw Lake

FIGURE 6: OPTION A - MAP 2

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

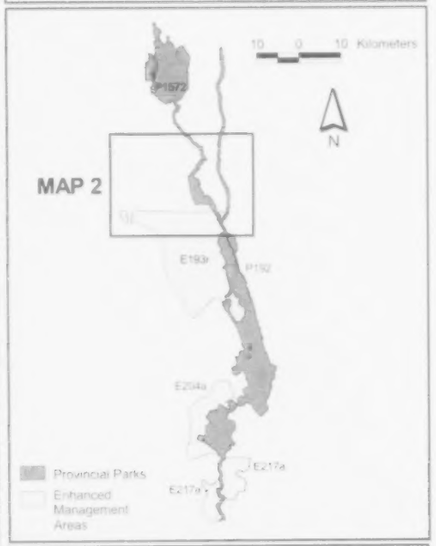
MAP 2

Ontario

FIGURE 7: OPTION B - MAP 2

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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FIGURE 7: OPTION B - MAP 2

NE3

D1

NE2

NE4

NE3

A6

(P192)

NR5

NE4

NR5

(E193r)

AT

(E193r)

(E193r)

NE4

NE4

Legend

Natural Environment Zone

Natural Reserve Zone

Historical Zone

Development Zone

Access Zone

Ecological Management Area

Water

River / Stream

Road

Tertiary Road / Trail

Railway

Township Boundary

MAP 2

Ontario

FIGURE 8: OPTION A - MAP 3

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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FIGURE 8 OPTION A - MAP 3

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

MAP 3

Ontario

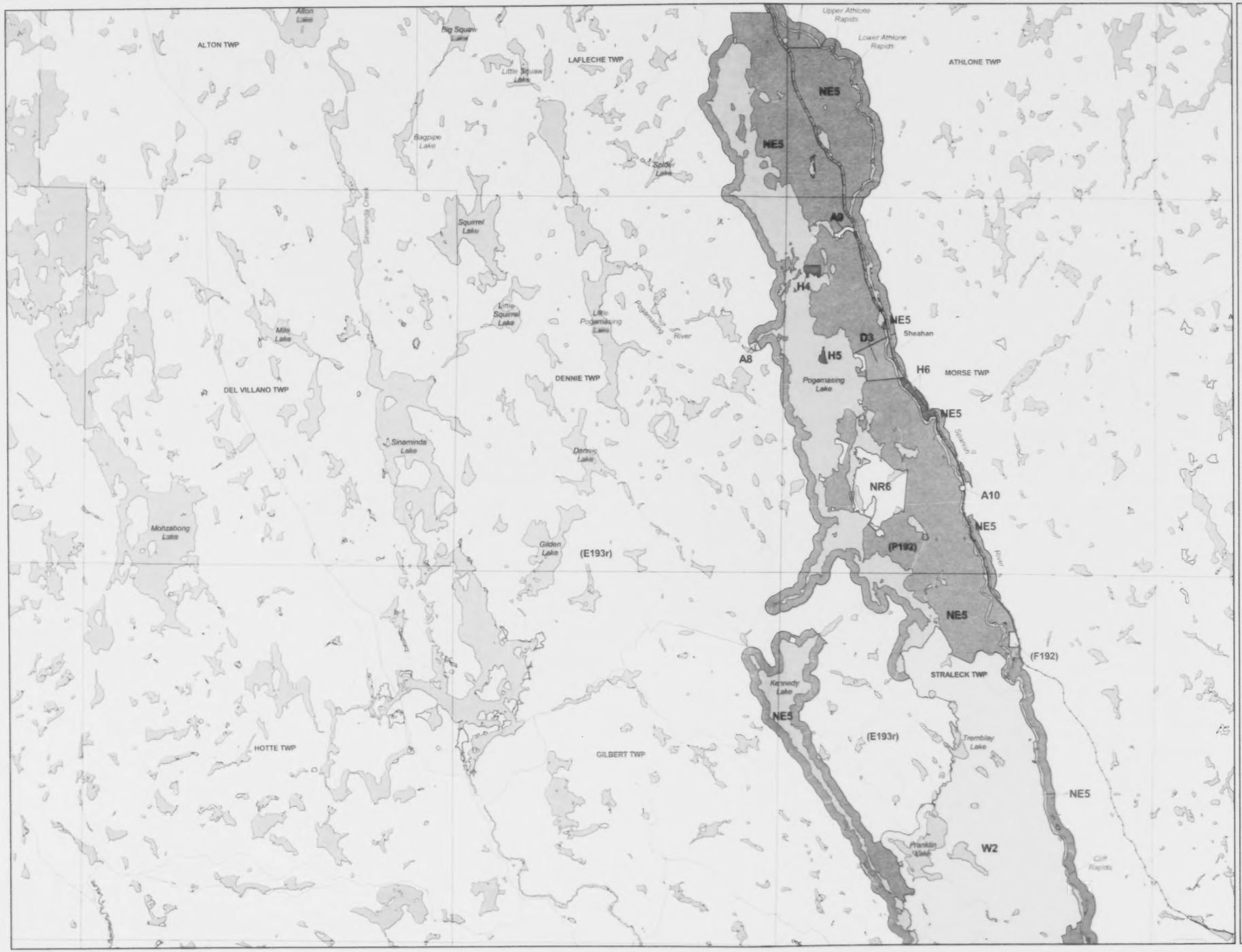
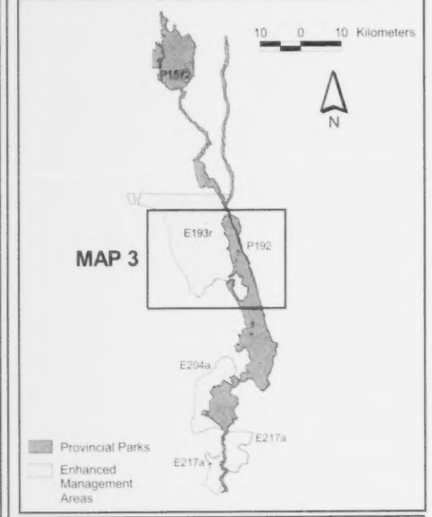


FIGURE 9: OPTION B - MAP 3

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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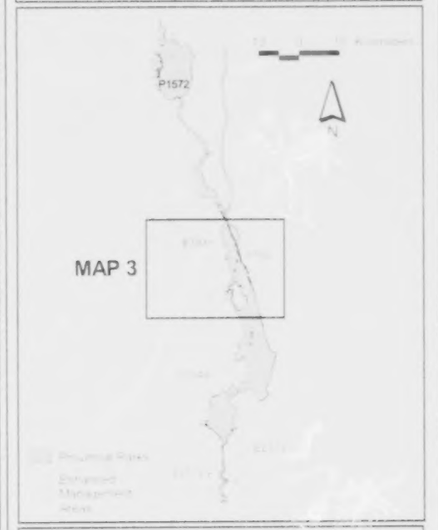
FIGURE 9: OPTION B - MAP 3

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



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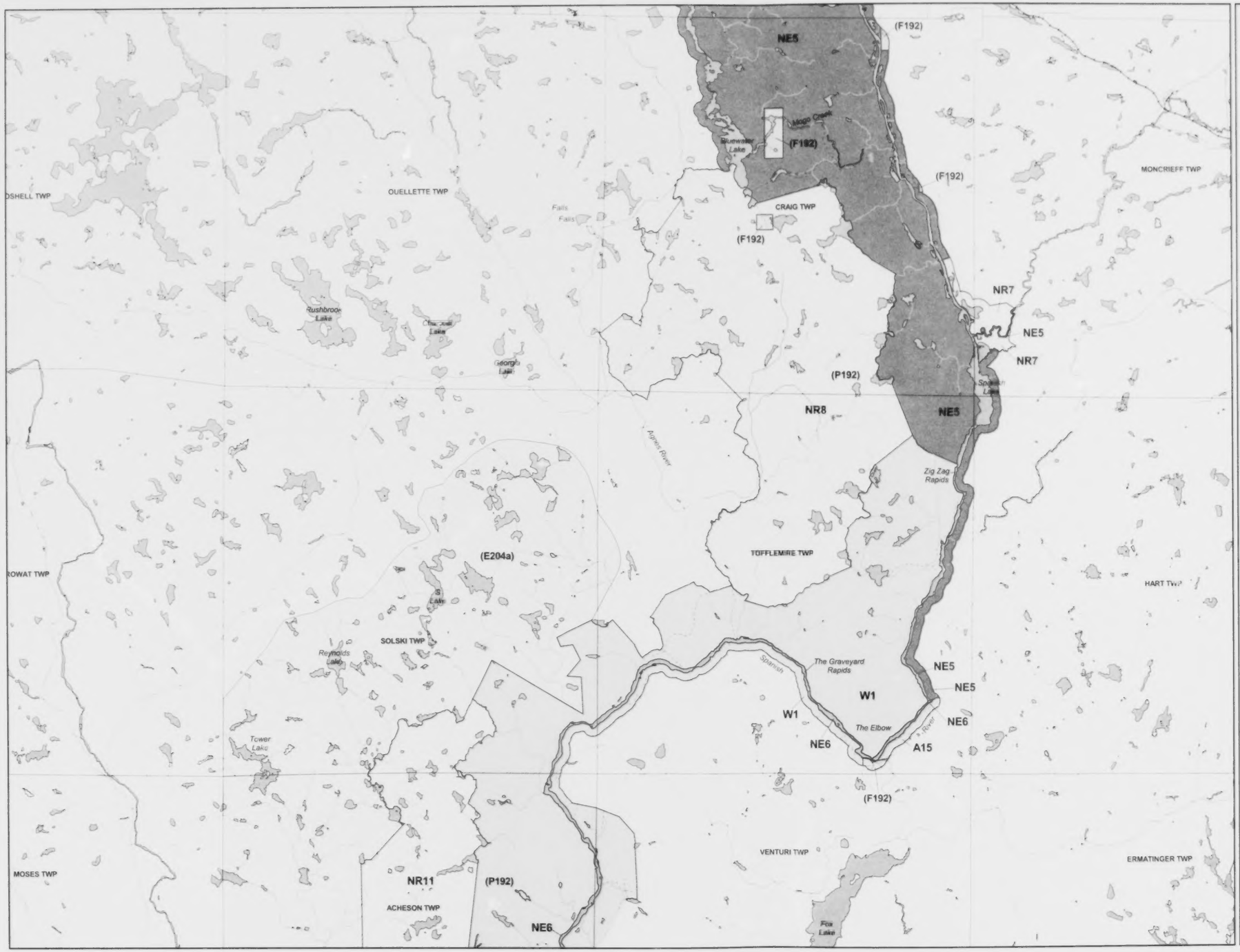
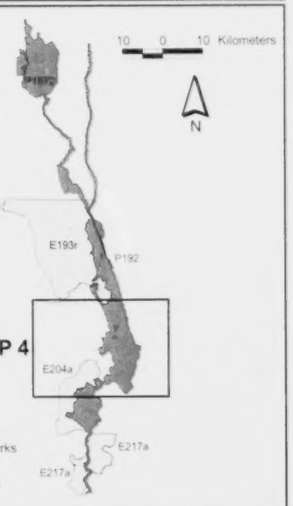


FIGURE 10: OPTION A - MAP 4

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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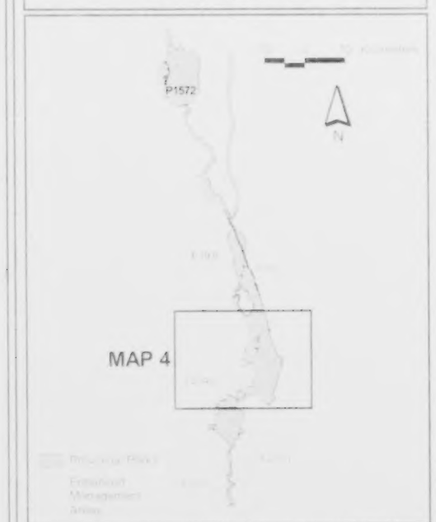
FIGURE 10: OPTION A - MAP 4

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



Ontario

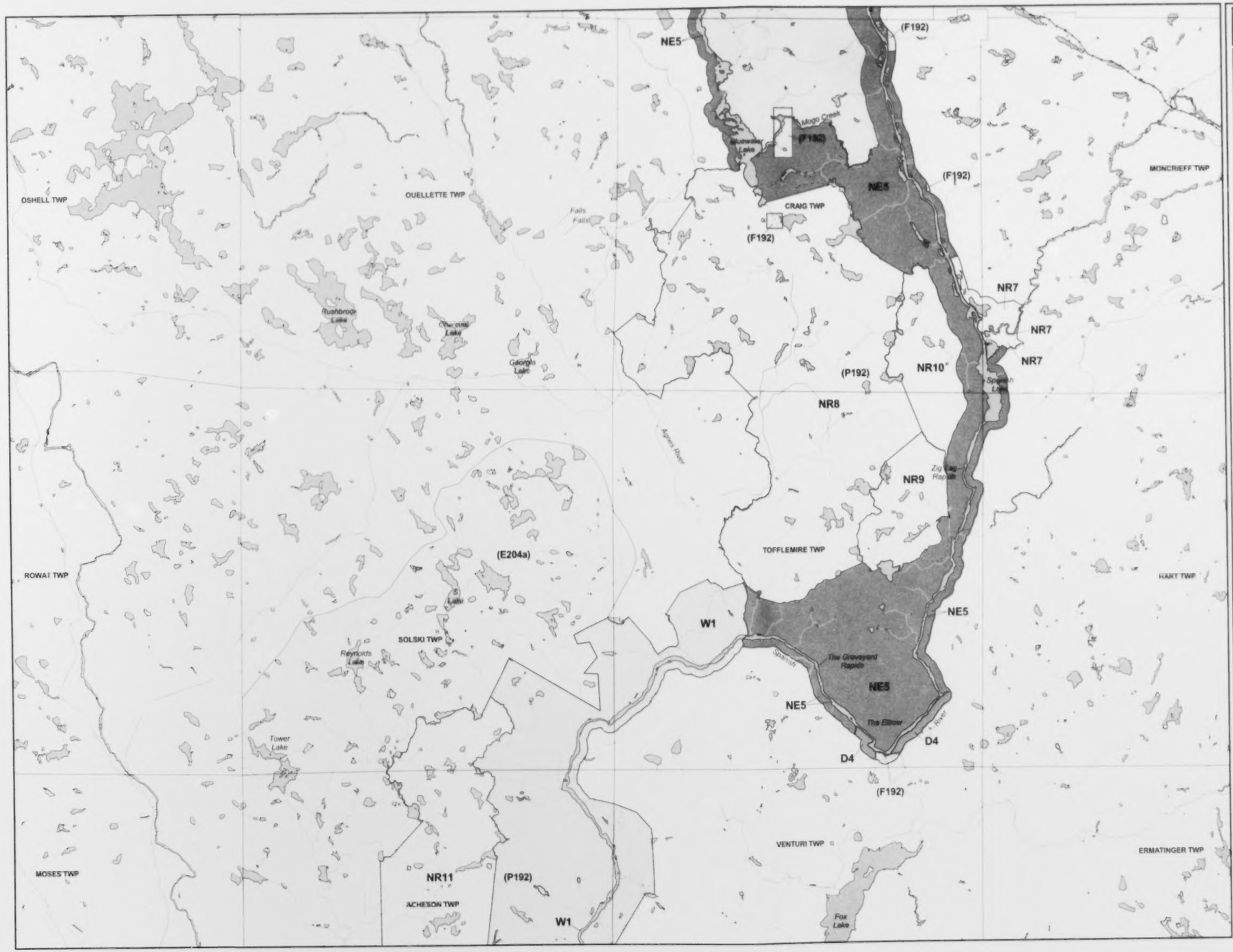
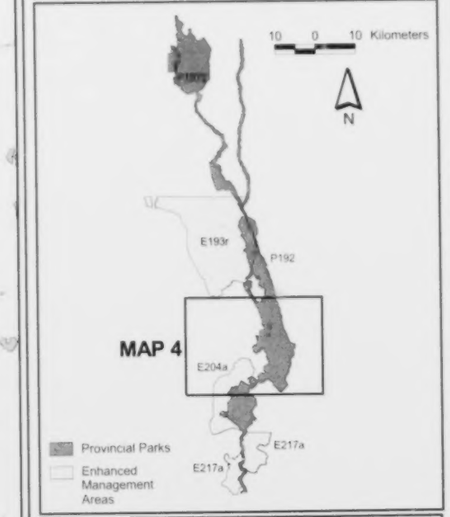


FIGURE 11: OPTION B - MAP 4

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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FIGURE 11: OPTION B - MAP 4

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

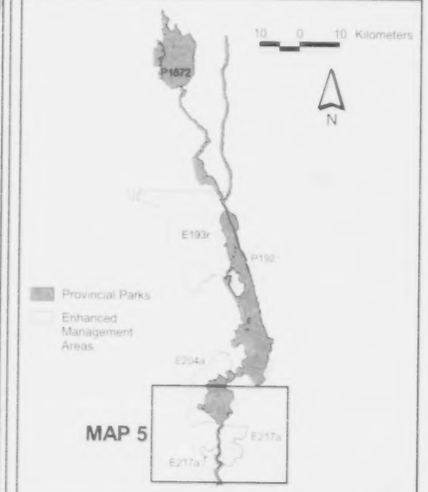
MAP 4

Ontario

FIGURE 12: OPTION A - MAP 5

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



2 0 2 Kilometers

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FIGURE 12: OPTION A - MAP 5

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary

Ontario

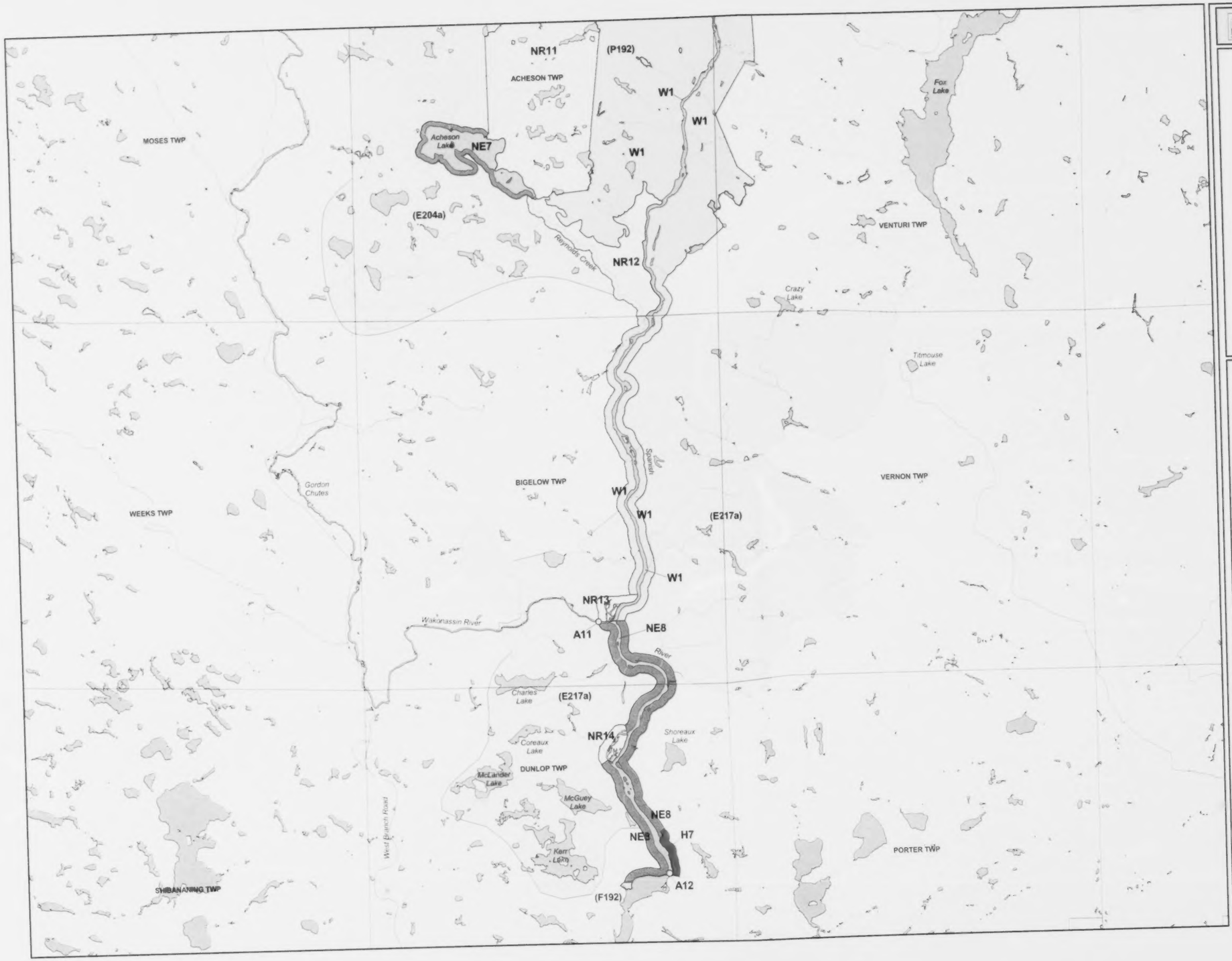
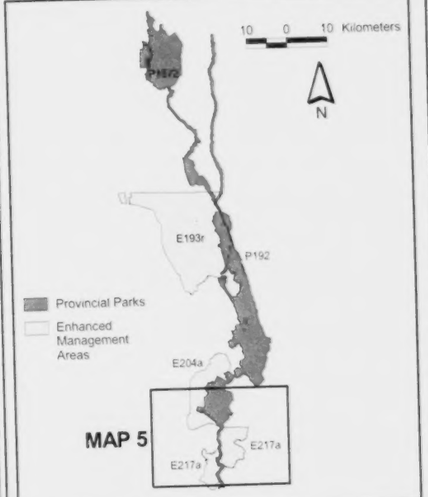


FIGURE 13: OPTION B - MAP 5

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



2 0 2 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83

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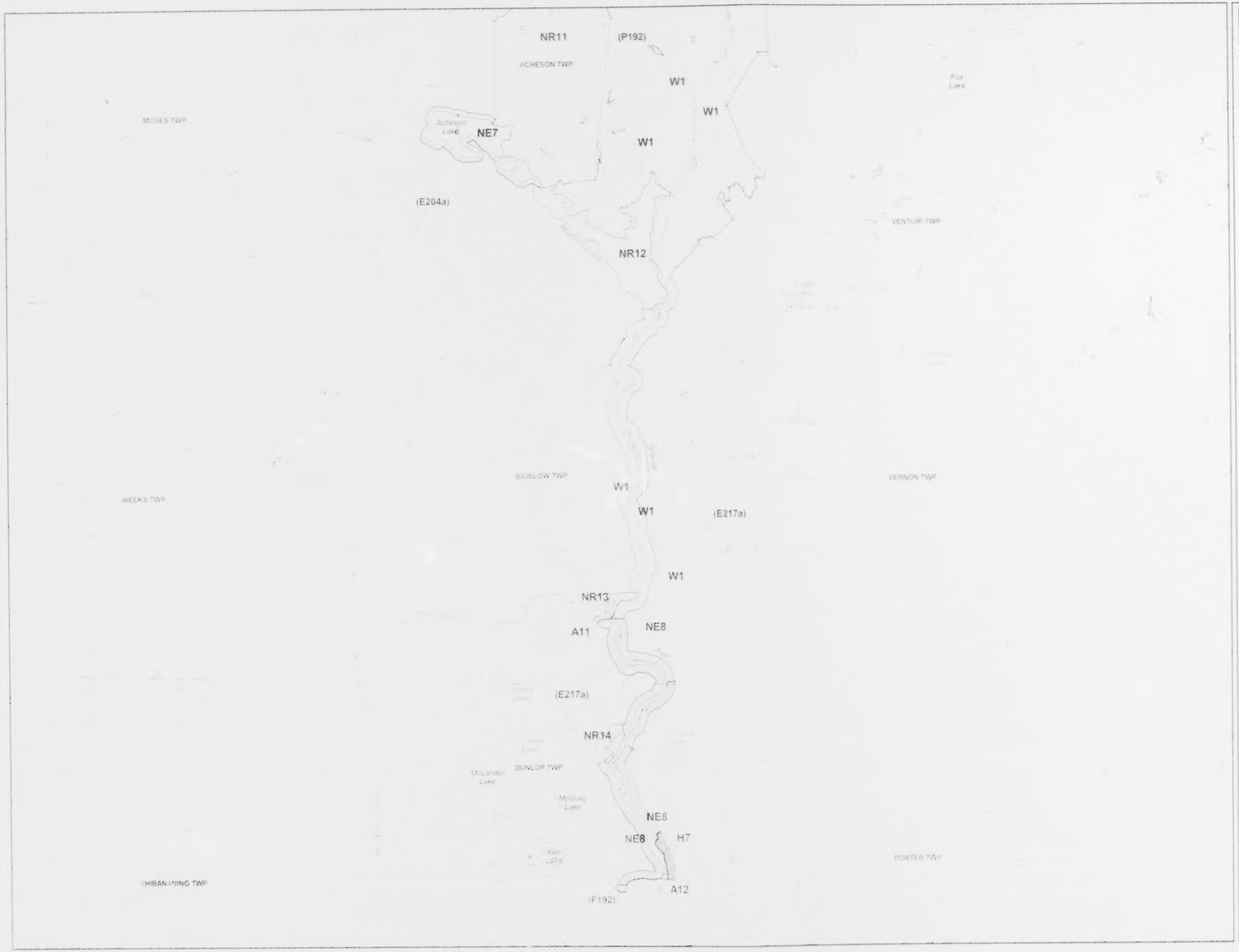
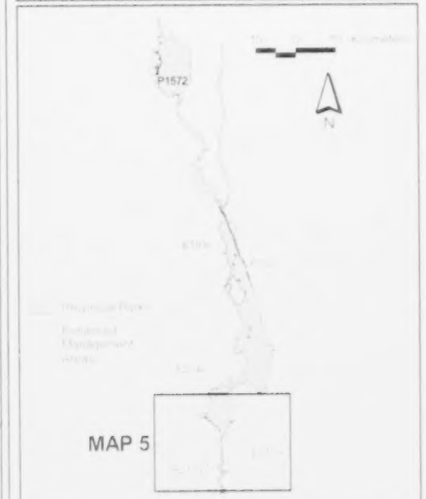


FIGURE 13: OPTION B - MAP 5

Legend

- Natural Environment Zone
- Nature Reserve Zone
- Historical Zone
- Wilderness Zone
- Development Zone
- Access Zone
- Enhanced Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Water
- River / Stream
- Road
- Tertiary Road / Trail
- Railway
- Township Boundary



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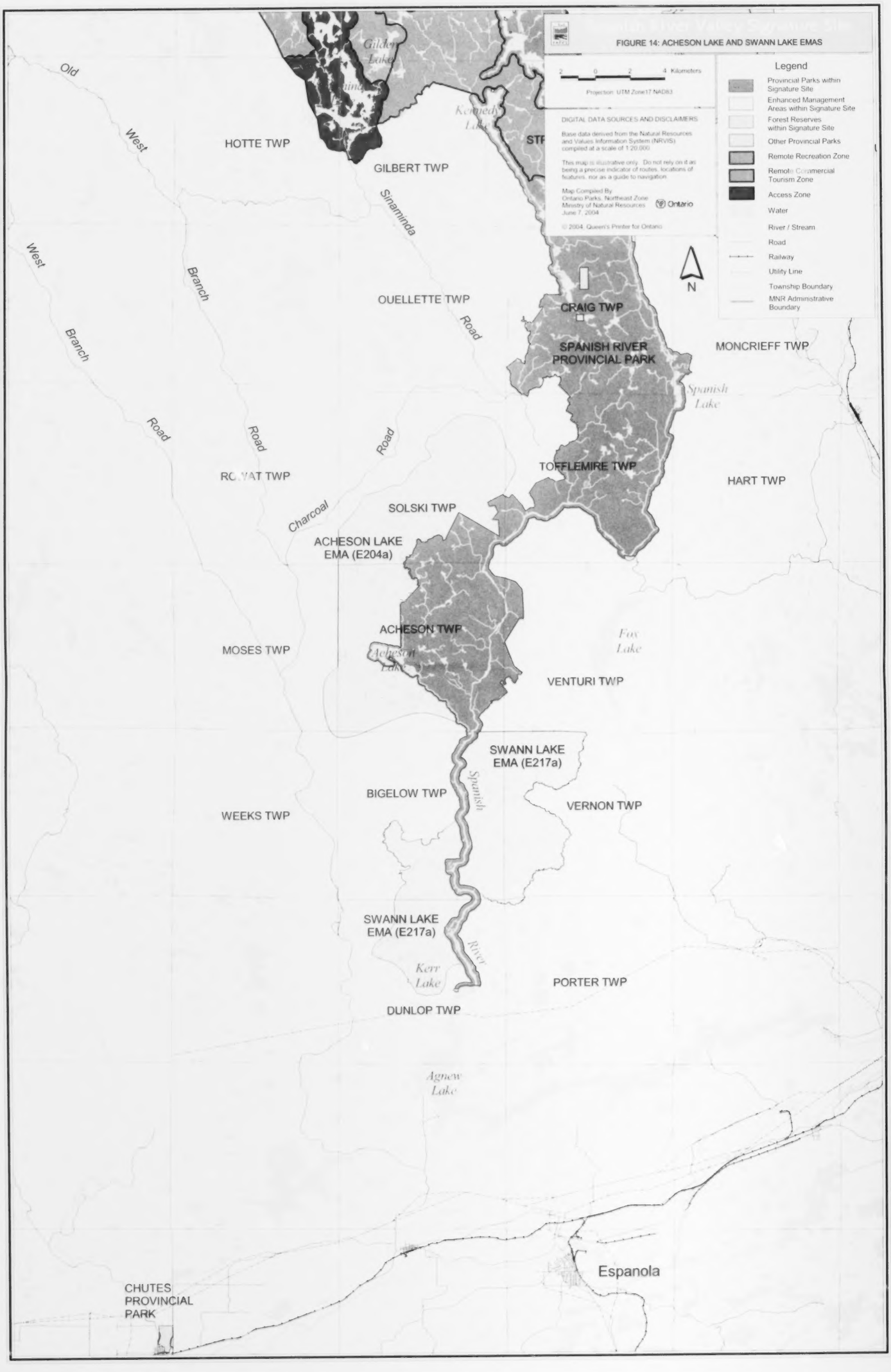
FIGURE 14: ACHESON LAKE AND SWANN LAKE EMAS
2 0 2 4 Kilometers
Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83
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Legend
Provincial Parks within Signature Site
Enhanced Management Areas within Signature Site
Forest Reserves within Signature Site
Other Provincial Parks
Remote Recreation Zone
Remote Commercial Tourism Zone
Access Zone
Water
River / Stream
Road
Railway
Utility Line
Township Boundary
MNR Administrative Boundary
N
Old
West
Branch
Road
HOTTE TWP
GILBERT TWP
Gilbert Lake
Kennedy Lake
Sinaminda
OUELLETTE TWP
CRAIG TWP
SPANISH RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
MONCRIEFF TWP
Spanish Lake
TOFFLEMIRE TWP
HART TWP
ROWAT TWP
Charcoal
SOLSKI TWP
ACHESON LAKE EMA (E204a)
ACHESON TWP
MOSES TWP
Acheson Lake
Fox Lake
VENTURI TWP
SWANN LAKE EMA (E217a)
Spanish
BIGELOW TWP
VERNON TWP
WEEKS TWP
SWANN LAKE EMA (E217a)
River
Kerr Lake
PORTER TWP
DUNLOP TWP
Agnew Lake
Espanola
CHUTES PROVINCIAL PARK

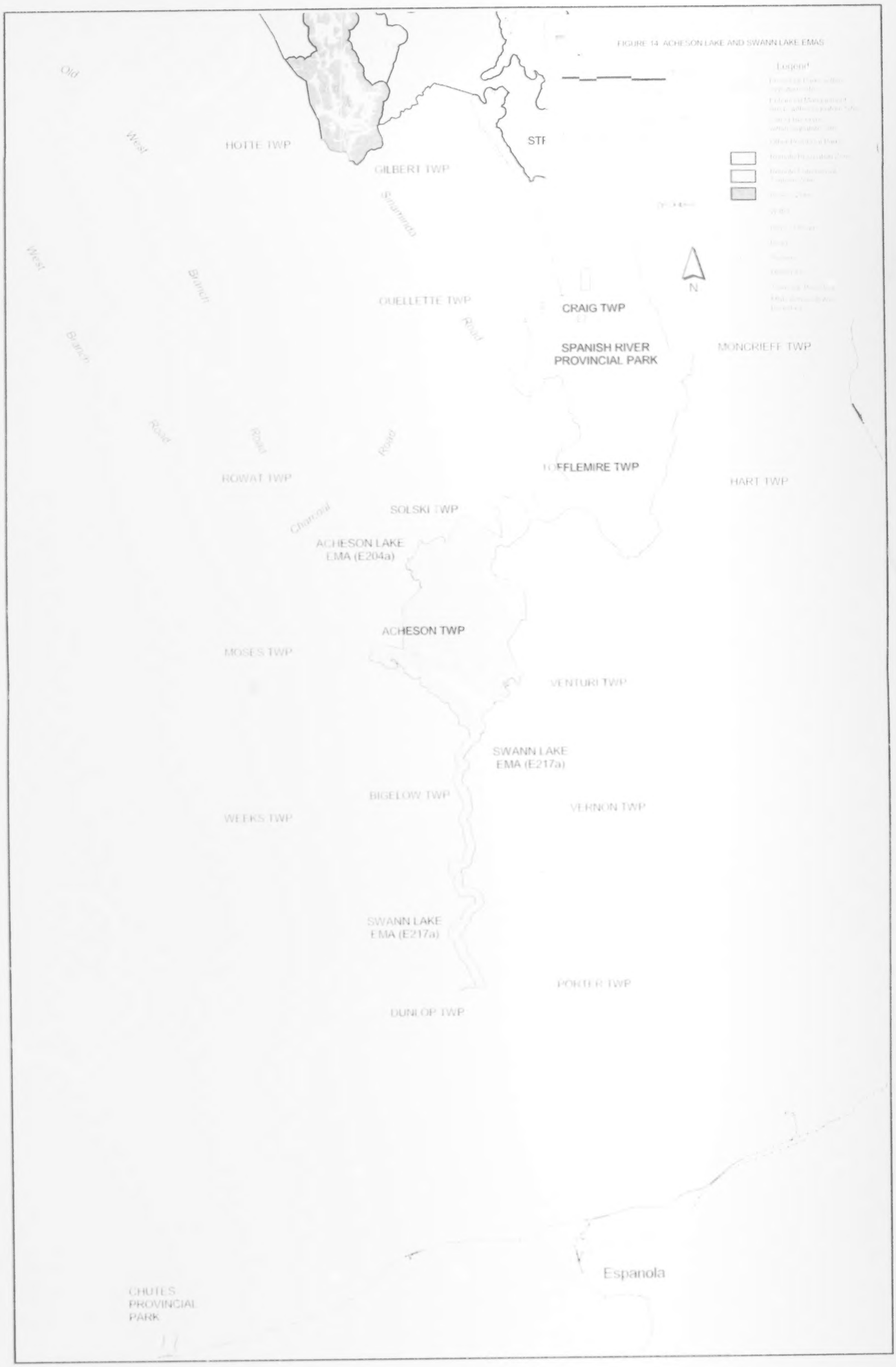


FIGURE 14: ACHESON LAKE AND SWANN LAKE EMAS
Old
West
HOTTE TWP
GILBERT TWP
West
Branch
Road
OUELLETTE TWP
CRAIG TWP
SPANISH RIVER
PROVINCIAL PARK
MONCRIEFF TWP
ROWAT TWP
HART TWP
SOLSKI TWP
Charcoal
ACHESON LAKE
EMA (E204a)
ACHESON TWP
MOSES TWP
VENTURI TWP
SWANN LAKE
EMA (E217a)
BIGELOW TWP
VERNON TWP
WEEKS TWP
SWANN LAKE
EMA (E217a)
PORTER TWP
DUNLOP TWP
Espanola
CHUTES
PROVINCIAL
PARK
N

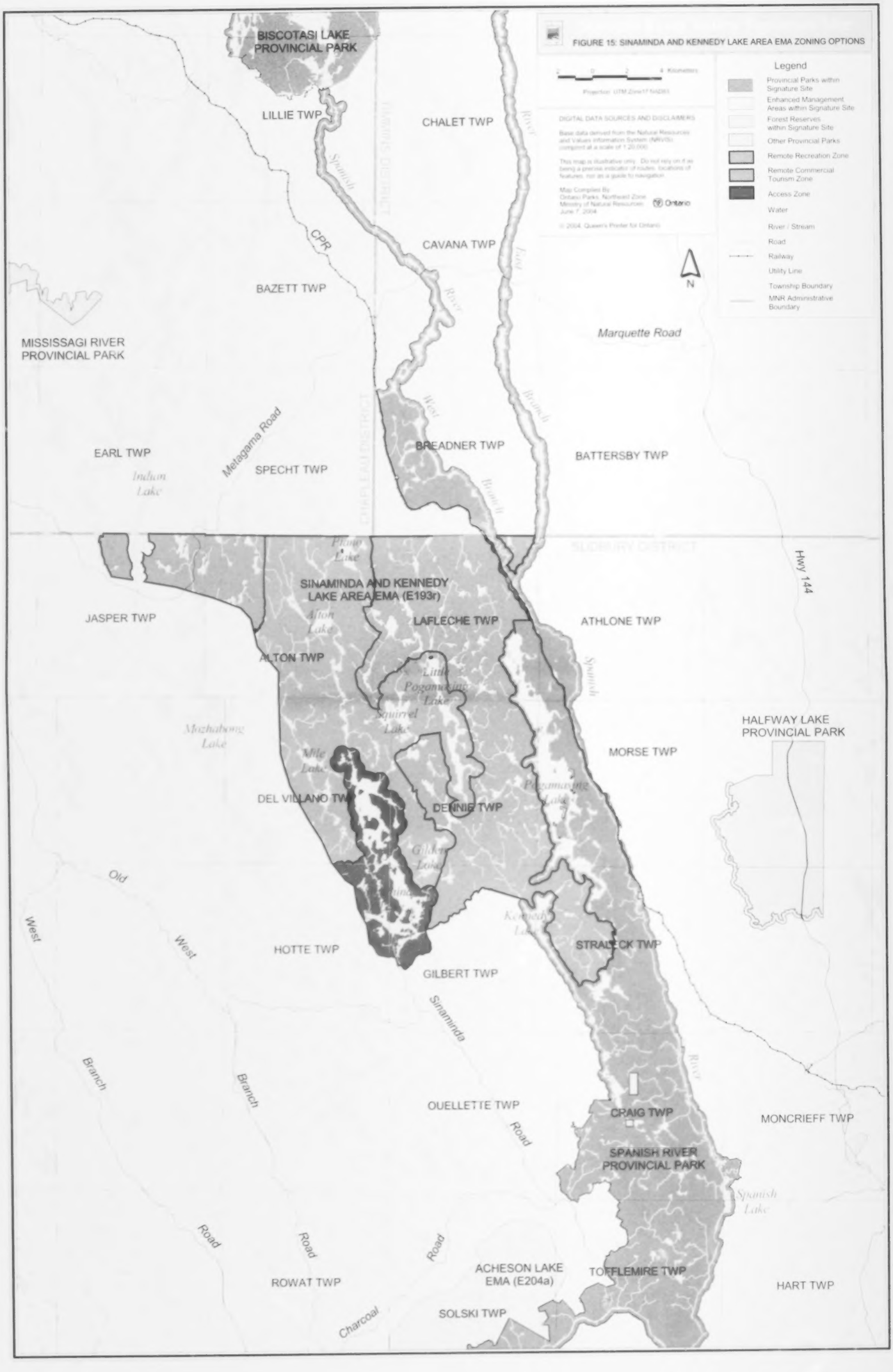


FIGURE 15: SINAMINDA AND KENNEDY LAKE AREA EMA ZONING OPTIONS
Legend
Provincial Parks within Signature Site
Enhanced Management Areas within Signature Site
Forest Reserves within Signature Site
Other Provincial Parks
Remote Recreation Zone
Remote Commercial Tourism Zone
Access Zone
Water
River / Stream
Road
Railway
Utility Line
Township Boundary
MNR Administrative Boundary
DIGITAL DATA SOURCES AND DISCLAIMERS
Projection: UTM Zone17 NAD83
Ontario
N
BISCOTASI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
LILLIE TWP
CHALET TWP
CAVANA TWP
BAZETT TWP
MISSISSAGI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
Marquette Road
EARL TWP
Metagama Road
SPECHT TWP
BREADNER TWP
BATTERSBY TWP
Indian Lake
SUDBURY DISTRICT
Hwy 144
SINAMINDA AND KENNEDY LAKE AREA EMA (E193r)
JASPER TWP
LAFLECHE TWP
ATHLONE TWP
ALTON TWP
HALFWAY LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
MORSE TWP
DEL VILLANO TWP
DENNIE TWP
HOTTE TWP
STRALECK TWP
GILBERT TWP
OUELLETTE TWP
CRAIG TWP
MONCRIEFF TWP
SPANISH RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK
ACHESON LAKE EMA (E204a)
TOFFLEMIRE TWP
HART TWP
ROWAT TWP
SOLSKI TWP

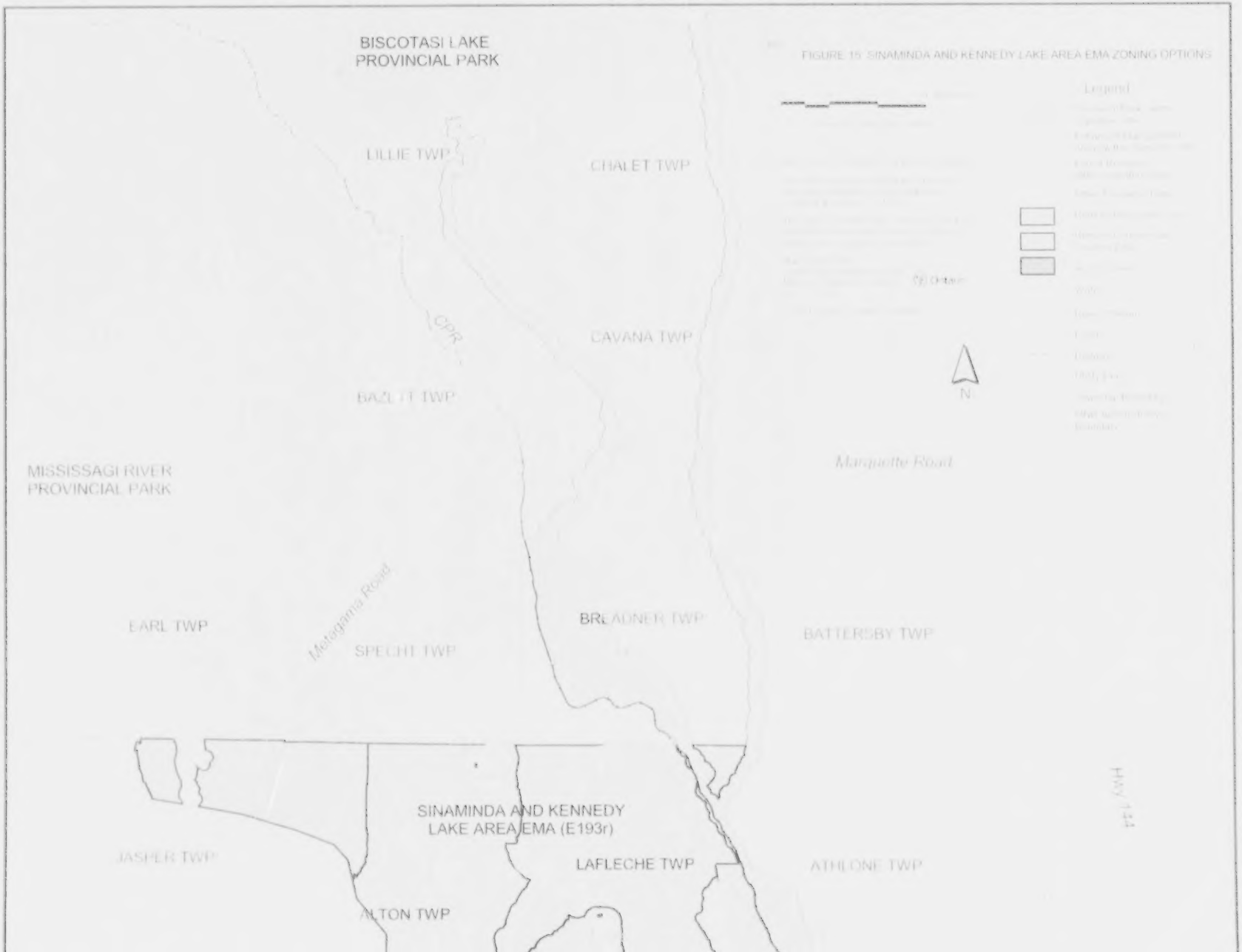
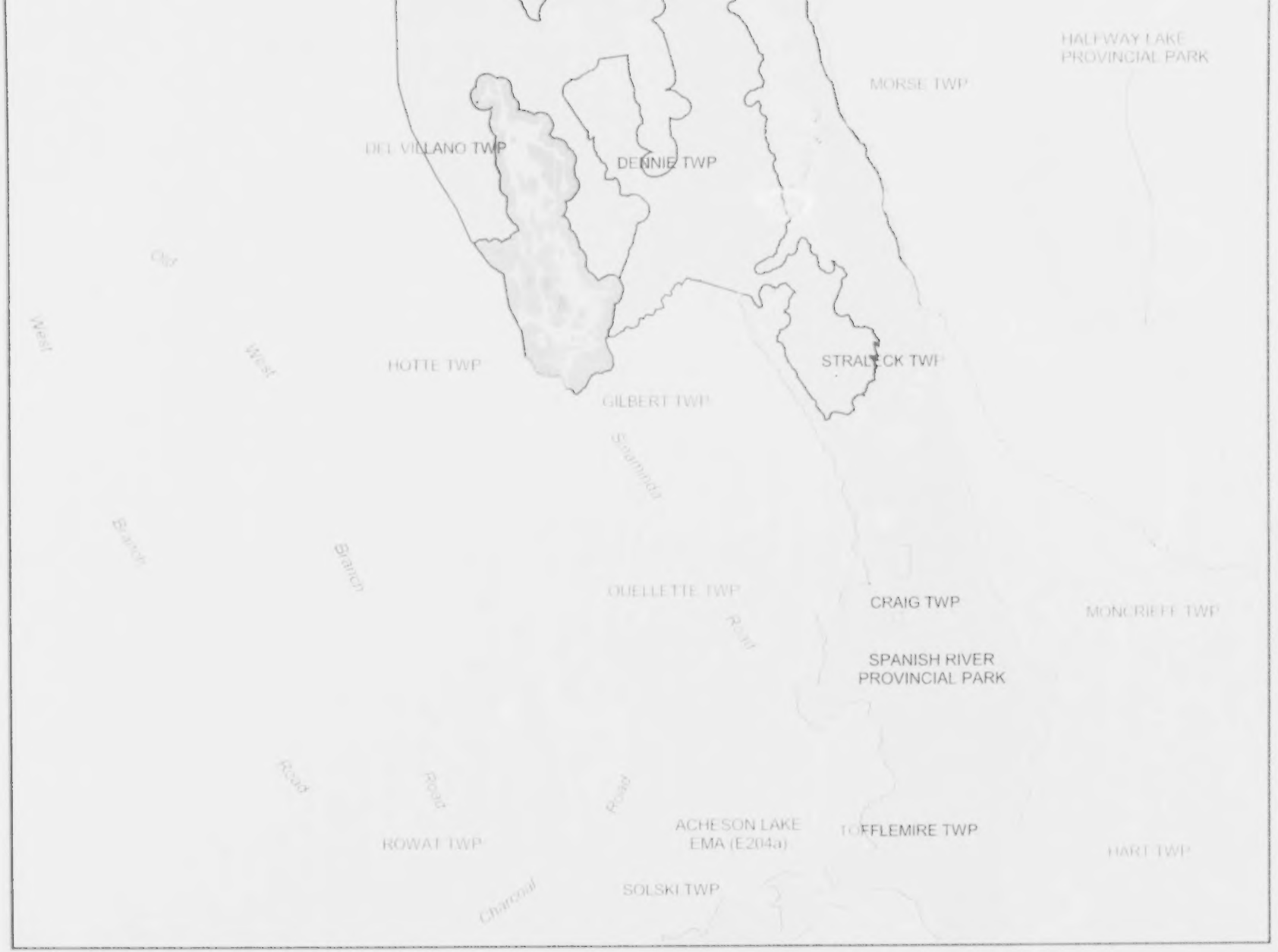


FIGURE 15: SINAMINDA AND KENNEDY LAKE AREA EMA ZONING OPTIONS


HALFWAY LAKE
PROVINCIAL PARK
MORSE TWP
DEL VILLANO TWP
DENNIE TWP
HOTTE TWP
STRALEOK TWP
GILBERT TWP
OUELLETTE TWP
CRAIG TWP
MONCRIEFF TWP
SPANISH RIVER
PROVINCIAL PARK
ACHESON LAKE
EMA (E204a)
TOFFLEMIRE TWP
HART TWP
ROWAT TWP
SOLSKI TWP

Spanish River Valley Signature Site

YOUR INPUT PLEASE!

Your input on the options presented will be taken into consideration during the development of the Spanish River Valley Signature Site Strategy. More detailed information about the land use direction for each topic and maps can be found in the document entitled '*Spanish River Valley Signature Site - Management Options*'. This questionnaire corresponds to the layout in the document.

Please provide your contact information, if desired.

Add my name to the mailing list for subsequent mailings. ____ Yes ____ No

What language do you prefer in future mailings? _____ English _____ French

Name: _____

Address: _____

Community: _____

Postal Code: _____ Phone: _____

Please complete and return this questionnaire with any comments you wish to add in the space provided, to:

Project Manager, Spanish River Valley Signature Site
c/o Ontario Parks, Northeast Zone, 199 Larch Street, Suite 404
Sudbury, ON, P3M 5E9
Phone: 705 564-3168 FAX: 705 564-3171

PLEASE ENSURE YOUR COMMENTS REACH US BY OCTOBER 8, 2004.

Note: Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (1987), personal information will remain confidential unless prior consent is obtained. Comments and options obtained will be kept on file for use during this process and may be included in documentation, which is made available for public review. This information may also be used by the Ministry of Natural Resources to seek public input on other resource management surveys and projects. For further information on this Act, please contact the District Information Specialist, Sudbury District MNR at: 705-564-7488.

What is your PRIMARY interest in the Spanish River Valley Signature Site?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

INPUT FOR PARK ZONING OPTIONS

BISCOTASI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

For each of the options specified, please check whether you agree, disagree with, or are unsure or have an alternative suggestion for the option. *Refer to Section 3.4 and 4.3*

	OPTION A				OPTION B			
ZONES		**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Unsure**		**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Unsure**
NE1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A3	Permitted Uses	[redacted]			Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR3	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR4	Permitted Uses	[redacted]			Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			

INPUT FOR PARK ZONING OPTIONS

BISCOTASI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

For each of the options specified, please check whether you agree, disagree with, or are unsure or have an alternative suggestion for the option. *Refer to Section 3.4 and 4.3*

	OPTION A				OPTION B			
ZONES		**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Unsure**		**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Unsure**
NE1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A3	Permitted Uses	[redacted]			Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR3	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR4	Permitted Uses	[redacted]			Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			

INPUT FOR PARK ZONING OPTIONS

BISCOTASI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

My comments or alternatives for the Natural Environment Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Access Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Development Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Wilderness Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Nature Reserve Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Historical Zone Options are:

INPUT FOR PARK ZONING OPTIONS

SPANISH RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

For each of the options specified, please check whether you agree, disagree with, or are unsure or have an alternative suggestion for the option. *Refer to Section 3.4 and 4.4*

	OPTION A				OPTION B			
ZONES		Agree	Disagree	Unsure		Agree	Disagree	Unsure
NE2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NE3	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NE4	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NE5	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NE6	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NE7	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NE8	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A4	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A5	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A6	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A7	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A8	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A9	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A10	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A11	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A12	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A13	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A14	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
A15	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			

	OPTION A				OPTION B			
ZONES		Agree	Disagree	Unsure		Agree	Disagree	Unsure
D1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
D2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
D3	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
D4	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
W1	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
W2	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR5	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR6	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR7	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR8	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR9	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR10	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR11	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR12	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR13	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR14	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
NR15	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H3	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H4	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H5	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H6	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			
H7	Permitted Uses				Permitted Uses			
	Boundary				Boundary			

INPUT FOR PARK ZONING OPTIONS

SPANISH RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

My comments or alternatives for the Natural Environment Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Access Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Development Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Wilderness Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Nature Reserve Zone Options are:

My comments or alternatives for the Historical Zone Options are:

INPUT FOR PARK RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

The following outlines possible resource policy options for the provincial parks. We would like to know if you agree with some, all or none of these proposed operations. *Refer to Section 3.1, 3.2 and 5.0.*

Spanish River Valley & Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Unsure**
Recreation Management: *Please review section 5.1*			
Comments:			
Access Roads: *Please refer to section 5.2*			
Comments:			
Commercial Resource Harvest Use: *Please refer to section 5.3*			
Comments:			
Fuelwood for Personal Use: *Please refer to section 5.4*			
Comments:			
Recreational Travel: Should there be restrictions relating to recreational travel in the provincial parks? *Please refer to section 5.5*			
Recreation Travel Option A			
Recreation Travel Option B			

Spanish River Valley & Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
Recreation Travel Comments:			

Motorboat Use: Should there be restrictions relating to motorboat horsepower on lakes and rivers in the provincial parks?
Please refer to section 5.6

Motorboat Use Option A			
Motorboat Use Option B			
Motorboat Use Option C			
Comments:			

Commercial Tourism: What type and where should new commercial tourism establishments be? *Please refer to section 5.7*

Commercial Tourism Option A:			
Commercial Tourism Option B:			
Commercial Tourism Option C:			
Commercial Tourism Option D:			
Comments:			

Forest Access Roads and Crossings: What should be the future for the Spanish River water crossings? *Please refer to section 5.8*

Bridge Option A:			
Bridge Option B:			
Bridge Option C:			
Bridge Option D:			
Comments:			

Spanish River Valley & Biscotasi Lake Provincial Parks	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
Recreation Travel Comments:			

Motorboat Use: Should there be restrictions relating to motorboat horsepower on lakes and rivers in the provincial parks?
Please refer to section 5.6

Motorboat Use Option A			
Motorboat Use Option B			
Motorboat Use Option C			
Comments:			

Commercial Tourism: What type and where should new commercial tourism establishments be? *Please refer to section 5.7*

Commercial Tourism Option A:			
Commercial Tourism Option B:			
Commercial Tourism Option C:			
Commercial Tourism Option D:			
Comments:			

Forest Access Roads and Crossings: What should be the future for the Spanish River water crossings? *Please refer to section 5.8*

Bridge Option A:			
Bridge Option B:			
Bridge Option C:			
Bridge Option D:			
Comments:			

INPUT FOR ENHANCED MANAGEMENT AREAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SCENARIOS

The following outlines the possible management scenarios for the enhanced management areas. These management scenarios are not options; they are independent of each other. We would like to know if you agree with some, all or none of them.

Swann Lake EMA and Acheson Lake EMA *Please refer to Section 3.5, 3.6 and 6.0, 6.1.*	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Unsure**
Access: *Please refer to section 6.1.1*			
Access Management Scenario A			
Access Management Scenario B			
Access Management Scenario C			
Access Management Scenario D			
Access Management Scenario E			
Access Management Scenario F			
Comments:			
Land Tenure: *Please refer to section 6.1.2*			
Land Tenure Management Scenario A			
Land Tenure Management Scenario B			
Land Tenure Management Scenario C			
Comments:			
Tourism and Recreation: *Please refer to section 6.1.3*			
Tourism and Recreation Management Scenario A			
Tourism and Recreation Management Scenario B			
Comments:			
Cultural Heritage: *Please refer to section 6.1.4*			
Cultural Heritage Management Scenario A			
Cultural Heritage Management Scenario B			
Comments:			
Fish & Wildlife: *Please refer to section 6.1.5*			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario A			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario B			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario C			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario D			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario E			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario F			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario G			

Swann Lake EMA and Acheson Lake EMA *Please refer to Section 3.5, 3.6 and 6.0, 6.1.*	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario Comments:			
Forestry: *Please refer to section 6.1.6*			
Forestry Management Scenario A			
Forestry Management Scenario B			
Forestry Management Scenario C			
Forestry Management Scenario D			
Comments:			
Mining and Aggregates: *Please refer to section 6.1.7*			
Comments:			

Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA *Please refer to Section 3.5,3.6 and 6.0, 6.2.*	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
Access: *Please refer to section 6.2.1*			
Access Management Scenario A			
Access Management Scenario B			
Access Management Scenario C			
Access Management Scenario D			
Access Management Scenario E			
Access Management Scenario F			
Access Management Scenario G			
Access Management Scenario H			
Comments:			
Land Tenure: *Please refer to section 6.2.2*			
Land Tenure Management Scenario A			
Land Tenure Management Scenario B			
Land Tenure Management Scenario C			
Land Tenure Management Scenario D			
Comments:			

Sinaminda and Kennedy Lake Area EMA *Please refer to Section 3.5.3.6 and 6.8, 6.2*	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
Tourism and Recreation: *Please refer to section 6.2.3*			
Tourism and Recreation Management Scenario A			
Tourism and Recreation Management Scenario B			
Tourism and Recreation Management Scenario C			
Tourism and Recreation Management Scenario D			
Tourism and Recreation Management Scenario E			
Comments:			
Cultural Heritage: *Please refer to section 6.2.4*			
Cultural Heritage Management Scenario A			
Cultural Heritage Management Scenario B			
Comments:			
Fish & Wildlife: *Please refer to section 6.2.5*			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario A			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario B			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario C			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario D			
Fish and Wildlife Management Scenario E			
Comments:			
Forestry: *Please refer to section 6.2.6*			
Forestry Management Scenario A			
Forestry Management Scenario B			
Forestry Management Scenario C			
Forestry Management Scenario D			
Forestry Management Scenario E			
Forestry Management Scenario F			
Comments:			
Mining and Aggregates: *Please refer to section 6.1.7*			
Comments:			